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SEPTEMBER 1907

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



An Illustrated Monthly for
POULTRY
LIVE STOCK and the FARM.

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Knoxville, Tenn.



The INDUSTRIOUS HEN



"See that Lacing on Breast and Body."
A JONES WINNER.

Annual Summer Reduction Sale.

As has been my custom for a number of years after June 1st to sell out my THIS SEASON'S BREEDERS, I am now offering some rare bargains in

Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes

including some high class yearling hens, pullets and male birds of exceptionally strong breeding points; in this sale goes some high scoring exhibition birds that will win in hot company, and for those desiring "Fall Fair Winners" here is your chance to get the

Strongest Blood Lines on Earth

at just ONE HALF their real value. I will sell these single, in pairs, trios or pens, or in large lots as desired. Get my prices and save money on high class birds.

Jones the Wyandotte Man

has the goods and has proven beyond a doubt that they are "The Gladiators," having won at all the leading shows of the country. EGGS HALF PRICE REMAINDER OF SEASON \$1.50 per setting.
55 High class Collie Puppies to sell.

R. E. JONES, The Pines,

R. F. D. No. 10

Paducah, Ky.

MY WINNINGS AT THE GREAT NASHVILLE POULTRY SHOW, JANUARY, 1906

- WERE -

1st COCK
1st COCKEREL
SPECIAL SILVER CUP

1st PULLET
2nd PULLET

3rd PULLET (Tied)
1st PEN

White Wyandotte Club SPECIAL RIBBONS

- - ON - -

WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Famous "Lady Audley," First Hen in Nashville Show, is now in My Pens. I Have Also Bred the Winners at Leading Southern Shows. EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE

ACME POULTRY PLANT R. R. No. 1 BECKWITH, TENN.
JNO. W. BOSWELL, Jr.

"SHAW" WHITE ROCKS

Make clean sweep of all firsts and specials at Kentucky State Show, winning \$50.00 Silver Cup for best display, \$25.00 Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, and \$10.00 gold for highest scoring pen in show (score 192 points). RECORD SCORE FOR WHITE ROCKS.

At Tennessee State Show, 1906, all ribbons but two; winning the handsome White Rock Club Specials for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. These winnings are a repetition of our former records at Chicago, Indianapolis, Illinois State Shows and elsewhere, and prove that "Shaw" White Rocks are without a peer. Judge Hewes says: "The Best Strain of White Rocks in U. S." Judge Russell: "The Best White Rocks I Ever Handled." Matings better this season than ever. Eggs \$5 and \$3 per 15. Good breeding pens, cockerel and 6 pullets, \$15 up. Write for what you want.

Wabash Poultry Farm,

R. F. D. No. 3,

PALESTINE, ILL.



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 3

Knoxville, Tenn., September, 1906

(Whole No. 28) No. 4

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION



THE committee of fourteen appointed at Cincinnati to revise the constitution and by-laws of The American Poultry Association, held its meeting at Mt. Clemens, Mich., on the dates August 7 to 15, inclusive. Whatever this committee may have done, or left undone, no one can say that they did not work constantly and persistently to develop a plan of reorganization which will be fully set forth in their final report. This

committee, as is well known, consisted of the following: Fred L. Kimmey, Ill., chairman; George D. Holden, Minn.; Grant M. Curtis, N. Y.; T. E. Orr, Penn.; H. V. Crawford, N. J.; H. B. Donavan, Canada; Henry Berrar, Cal.; J. H. Sledd, Tenn.; William F. Whiting, Mass.; D. Lincoln Orr, N. Y.; Theodore Hewes, Ind.; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa; Lester F. Tompkins, Mass.; F. D. Baerman, N. J. Very much to the regret of the others of the committee, two members, from whom great help was expected, were unable to be present, namely, William F. Whiting, of Massachusetts, and Henry Berrar, of California.

Twenty-one formal sessions of the committee were held, some of these extending well toward midnight, and at every hour, when the general committee was not in session, various sub-committees were hard at work, shaping up material for general discussion.

Much of the time of the first day's session was devoted to a consideration of incorporation, and the arguments pro and con which for twenty years have burdened the minutes of our meetings, were heard again, and likewise other new ones; but after receiving the advice of two attorney members of the committee, and hearing the written opinion of other corporation lawyers which agreed that at present there can be no individual liability for the debts of the Association, it was decided by the committee unwise to recommend incorporation at the present time; but further reports on this subject through individual members of this committee, will be heard at Auburn.

The two most radical changes that will be recommended to the Auburn meeting comprise, first, the method of voting for officers which will be by mail, the election to be conducted by an Election Commissioner, who is the only officer to be elected by the general association. He will have entire charge of calling for nominations for the various offices and places of meeting. Having received these nominations he will classify them and re-submit the five leading candidates for each office and place to each member of the Association, in order that such member may record his choice by a formal mail ballot. The final canvass of the vote so taken is subject to review by a Board of Review appointed at the next annual meeting before the certificates of election are issued. This method of election,

giving every member of the association a voice in the affairs of the association, whether it is possible for him to be present at the annual meeting or not, and to have his vote recorded and announced in advance of the annual meeting, will, it is believed, greatly add to the interest each member will have in the workings of the association, and will stimulate rather than repress his desire to be present at said annual meeting and have a voice in its deliberations and proceedings.

The place of meeting will thus, instead of being selected by the Executive Committee, be designated by the members of the general association by mail vote. It is recommended that for the first three years after the adoption of the new constitution, should the association decide to adopt it, that the meetings be held in the same place, and that a change of place of holding the meeting be not oftener than once in three years.

It is further recommended that the annual meeting be held during the month of August and separately and independent from any poultry show; and that a poultry institute in connection with the annual meeting may be held that will have sufficient drawing power to bring many members into attendance who have heretofore neglected the annual meetings.

The second important change recommended is the reduction of the executive committee, now to be called the executive board, from a body of 120 members to one consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and nine members each elected to serve three years, three dropping out each year, and in addition one member from each branch organization under the provision of this constitution. As no two members of the executive board can be elected from the same state, the representative power of the association will be widely distributed.

Some changes in the membership of the association are recommended. The life membership remains as heretofore. Club, associate and society members, each entitled to one vote, shall be established and provided for.

It is recommended that branch memberships be organized in various sections of the country. No branch can embrace a greater territory than six states or provinces, nor can it be smaller than one state or province. To these branch associations, when properly organized, will be delegated much of the work of the general association; and it is believed that especially in the outlying districts much greater interest in the workings of the association will result. For every five members of the general association found in the membership of a branch, an additional vote in the affairs of the general association will be given; and while its individual members will still retain their individual votes, if they should not be present at the annual meeting the delegates of their branch will thus represent them and their wishes. One-half of the entire mem-

bership fee sent in to the general association, will be returned to the branch for use by them in encouraging poultry interests within their own territory.

Annual memberships will no longer be received; but all the rights of the present list of annual members will be preserved to them, and it is believed that a majority of the present annual members will, before the adoption of this constitution, convert themselves into life members.

The duties of the finance committee remain as at present, but this committee will present formal reports to each annual meeting through the executive board which appoints the finance committee from within its own membership.

The president, as now, will be chairman of the executive board, and will be required to countersign all checks issued by the secretary-treasurer. He shall call a meeting of either the executive board or of the general association on the written demand of five members of the executive committee.

The duties of the secretary-treasurer will remain as at present, with others specified, such as furnishing a certificate of membership to present and incoming members of the association. He must deposit in banks to be approved by the finance committee, the funds of the association in the name of said association; these funds to be divided into (1) a current fund, from which may be paid the current expenses of the association; (2) an emergency fund, or investment fund, which can not be drawn upon except by order of the general association for a specific purpose; and no indebtedness can be created by the executive board beyond the amount of the current fund on hand at the time.

The annual report of the secretary-treasurer is to be made to the executive board, and shall become a part of the annual report of the executive board to the general association. The executive board shall meet one day in advance of each annual meeting, and submit a complete report of its transactions during the fiscal year ending June 30th previous.

The salary of the Secretary-Treasurer is to be fifteen hundred dollars per year; and since his duties are greatly enlarged, requiring him to be absent from the office much of the time, he is allowed an office assistant or stenographer at a salary of ten dollars per week. All letters received by him as secretary-treasurer and also copies of all letters written by him, must be kept on file. He must devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his office and be under the direction of the executive board. He may be removed for cause at any time by the executive board, and the salary for the unexpired portion of his term forfeited.

It requires eight members of the executive board, and fifteen members of the general association, to constitute a quorum. The executive board must use its best endeavors to increase the life, associate, club and branch membership of the association.

A committee of three, which it shall appoint, may distribute diplomas and medals to members of the association through branch associations and associate members.

The executive board shall have power to license judges, whether of long experience or amateurs; but shall have full power to suspend or disqualify them and recommend to the general association when it is deemed advisable, to revoke their licenses. It shall co-operate with branch associations in avoiding conflict of dates of holding poultry shows, and shall arrange for poultry conventions and especially for an annual poultry institute in connection with the annual meeting.

The executive board is to appoint a standing revision committee that shall from year to year receive suggestions as to needed changes in the Standard. One year previous to the issuing of a new revision of the Standard, such needed changes are to be presented to the general association, at which time an enlarged revision committee may be appointed.

The Standard is to be revised once in five years and not oftener. In the meantime no change can be made except the

correction of evident mistakes. The executive board shall have power to fill vacancies that occur among officers of the association or in the standing or special committees, and shall safeguard the interest of the association at all times, especially during the intervals between annual meetings.

The fiscal year of the association shall close on June 30th, and the books of the secretary-treasurer must be audited within one month of that time, so that their correctness may be certified and the details of the secretary-treasurer's work brought before the general association at its annual meeting through the executive board.

Any member of the general association may be suspended or disqualified from showing by the executive board, and on the recommendation of the executive board to the general association, expelled from the association.

The admission of new breeds to the Standard of Perfection will hereafter be more difficult, as no new breed can be admitted except at the time of the revision of the Standard, which is once in five years.

Many of the existing provisions of the by-laws are transferred to the constitution. The by-laws elaborate more fully than heretofore the duties of the officers and executive board. The regulations for shows held under the auspices of the American Poultry Association are very complete, and protection of the honest exhibitor against designing exhibitors or unscrupulous judges is assured; for example, any one exhibiting a bird that does not absolutely belong to him, or which has been "faked" in any way, may be disqualified from exhibiting at any American Poultry Association show. Any judges found guilty of collusion with an exhibitor may be disqualified from judging any American Poultry Association show.

A list of licensed judges shall always be available through the secretary-treasurer's office for the use of associations; and a list of lecturers competent to discuss poultry topics, shall also be available for the use of branches, institutes and conventions.

As at present provided, a two-thirds vote shall be necessary for the adoption of this constitution or for any changes that may be suggested hereafter.

Beware of closing up poultry houses tight on cool nights. That is what causes most of the colds and roup and kindred troubles with poultry. Fresh air is better than medicine and the poultry should not be deprived of it until the thermometer gets below zero anyway.



BOB WHITE.

Southern Champion. Score 95½. Winner of first money and many valuable specials, also header of first pens at the recent Great Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and 2nd winner and pen in the Nashville, Tenn., shows. Valued at \$100.00. Bred, owned, exhibited by Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn., State Vice-President National S. C. W. Leghorn Club.

WHAT EAST TENNESSEE OFFERS TO THE POULTRY WORLD

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JAMES E. RICE, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



IT gives me unusual pleasure to respond to your request for a statement of my impressions of East Tennessee during my recent trip to speak at the "Annual Farmers' Convention" at Knoxville. I was most strongly impressed with the great natural advantages of East Tennessee for poultry raising. You have several valuable natural advantages possessed in equal degree by few sections of the country, so far as I could judge from

a single visit. East Tennessee appears to be neither too far South nor too far North, too high nor too low, for the most desirable climatic conditions to prevail for poultry raising. In other words, your section seems to have about all of the advantages possessed by sections further North and South, on higher or lower lands, without the disadvantages of either. It was a revelation to a Northern man to find your season so far advanced on the 18th of May. I found alfalfa growing shoulder high, ready to cut, oats, barley, wheat, and rye in full head, whereas, I had left the North with the trees not yet in full leaf. This extreme length of growing season where two crops can be grown on the same piece of land during the year, where stock can pasture nearly every week in the year, where the fowls can live in the open shed practically the entire year, offers exceptional natural advantages for the profitable keeping of poultry. Such ideal climatic conditions mean economy in the construction of poultry houses, economy of food, from the standpoint of production of forage and grain crops, as well as the economy of feeding the same and the ability to get strong fertility in eggs and vitality in stock, due to the fact that they are enabled to get upon the ground so early and continuously. The principle opportunity in poultry raising open to the people of Tennessee, it would seem to me, is the supplying of strong fertile eggs during the winter and early

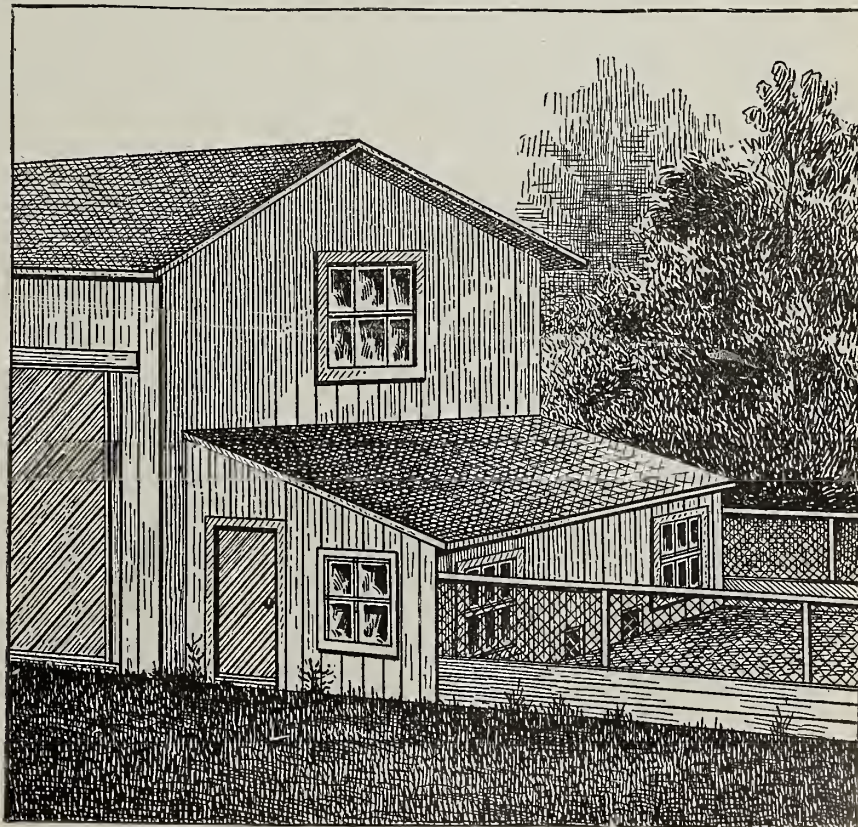
spring months to Northern broiler establishments, and in supplying the Northern trade for pure bred eggs for early hatching.

I was also particularly pleased to observe the genuine enthusiasm and intelligent interest manifested at the meeting in the subject of poultry husbandry. This was apparent from the large attendance, the questions asked, and the hearty whole-souled reception which you extended. It was a pleasure to find so much really valuable pure bred stock in the vicinity of Knoxville. The vitality and high scoring quality shown by Mr. Carter's Brown Leghorns, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. Breeding stock so full of energy and healthy vitality that they bound into the air like a ball when dropped, shows a triumph for intelligent breeding.

Three points I was unable to determine during my short stay, all of which are of considerable importance in discussing the natural advantages of any particular locality. The first was the quality of your markets, second their accessibility, and third your labor conditions. You surely have a splendid growing local market in the thrifty city of Knoxville and you are within shipping distance of Washington and several other large cities, but as to your shipping rates and quick transit (it may be that they are prohibitive) I did not ascertain. You unquestionably have cheaper labor than we of the North, but whether or not it is as efficient, energetic, and reliable as ours, I do not know. Surely this is a vital question and you may be handicapped in this respect as much, or more, than we of the North. It may be that my impression at another season of the year might be different; it is always unsafe to draw conclusions on one visit to a country the same as it is unsafe to buy a farm, as we say in the North, "under the snow," but my impression of Tennessee was enthusiastically favorable and you have my heartiest well wishes that the poultrymen of Tennessee will make the best use of their natural opportunities.

A great deal is said about comfortable quarters for your fowls; and much objection is sometimes made because of the expense. On almost every farm you will find a shed attached to the barn. The accompanying illustration shows how that shed can be readily converted into an admirable poultry house and how the fence can be built. In a house of this character there will be ample room and the fowls should do well all the year.

With good strong posts, base board all round and the regular poultry wire extending around, a yard of ample space will be found most satisfactory. Have plenty of windows, with one-inch mesh wire over them to keep out birds and cats. Laying hens like quiet, close quarters, yet they must have plenty of air. Nothing is so conducive to good results in poultry as plenty of fresh air, good food and pure water.



CHICKENS FOR PROFIT

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. ROBT. LIVINGSTON. (See Illustration on Opposite Page)



IT WAS several years ago that the writer decided that the secret of the difference in the profit of a few fowls and the relative amount to be realized from a large flock lay in not having the arrangements so that the owner could get the same results and not increase the labor in proportion. Now with this in view he set about discovering a method by which the greatest number could be properly cared for, and his conclusion, after many

different and costly experiments is, that hen houses can be so arranged and built that one man can easily, that is, with an ordinary day's average labor, care for 2000 laying hens and have everything attended to that should be for their comfort and cleanliness for the most profitable results.

The farm is the place for the best returns from the business, and the practical farmer has every one else beat at success with poultry if he does not decide to give up farming and go into poultry, but adds poultry to the farm and makes some little changes in the crops raised.

In the first place the hen needs a certain amount of house room for bad weather; if not she will hardly make up what she loses on this account; and this room must be so arranged that there is no time lost in looking after it when it is full, and it wants to be kept full, once arranged, or you are doing the same amount of work for results of half a flock. The roof of every building is the principal cost, so we will have that roof cover as much working space as it is possible to get, and instead of the roof just covering the bare ground or the floor, so near the ground that it amounts to the same thing, we will raise a floor high enough to give the hen plenty of head room and air underneath and at the same time double her floor space, or make room for twice the number of birds under the same roof.

The Tolman fresh air house, the open front, used by the Maine Experiment Station, is undoubtedly the best for the hen, but in my opinion the view of the attendant and his results has been lost sight of each time, hence we look for a remedy for that. Combining the two, we have it.

With this in view, knowing that the average breeding pen, American varieties, should consist of not a greater number than 11, including the cock, and that 20 laying hens will comfortably inhabit the same quarters of this flock of either breed, we strike a dimension, economic from a builder's point, that will give us ample room for the breeding pen, not crowded for the layers, if required to substitute as a laying pen, and we find that a building 9x16, calling the narrow dimension the back, will give us that required, deducting 3 feet from the narrow end as an alley way. We will raise the floor of the room proper 2 to 3 feet from the ground; from this we will count off 2 feet along the alley to be occupied by nests, covering them with a 3 foot wide table or platform, and over these hang the roost poles and we find that we have 214 feet of working floor space for our pen of hens, exclusive of nest space and dropping board.

Instead of boarding up tight the space between the alley and the first floor, we will call it, we will put slats or lath about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, allowing room for the fowls to put their heads through to the alley. This arrangement will allow eggs to be collected, dropping boards (a little more than waist high) cleaned, and if mash is fed, this also is done in the hall, with the fowls reaching through for their feed, and what is left can be quickly and easily cleaned up without having to enter the pen.

The first floor they will greatly appreciate winter and summer as a dusting floor. The second story will be well covered with litter in which the grain ration is well scattered.

The front of this building is intended to be covered with ordinary unbleached muslin the full nine feet and may be stretched on frames so that it may be removed on sunny days for better results.

This muslin covering should extend over the front of both stories. As an extra precaution against frosted combs and to conserve the necessary heat in case of the pen not having its full complement of fowls, we put a matched board roof or covering over the roosts 20 to 24 inches above the roosts and complete by covering the sides with muslin.

The front of this box should be arranged so that it will raise and lower easily, the preferable way being on an ordinary shade roller and this lowered, with the muslin in front of the house, has been found to be an absolute protection against frost on combs, and I have had birds unable to get out of such for 60 consecutive days in Connecticut with 10 degrees below zero, and the egg production went on without interruption, and we had not one case of sickness the entire winter.

The plan of this house can be continued and duplicated up to any number of pens, but I believe the results are preferable where not more than 2000 birds are kept on one line as this completes a station for one care taker.

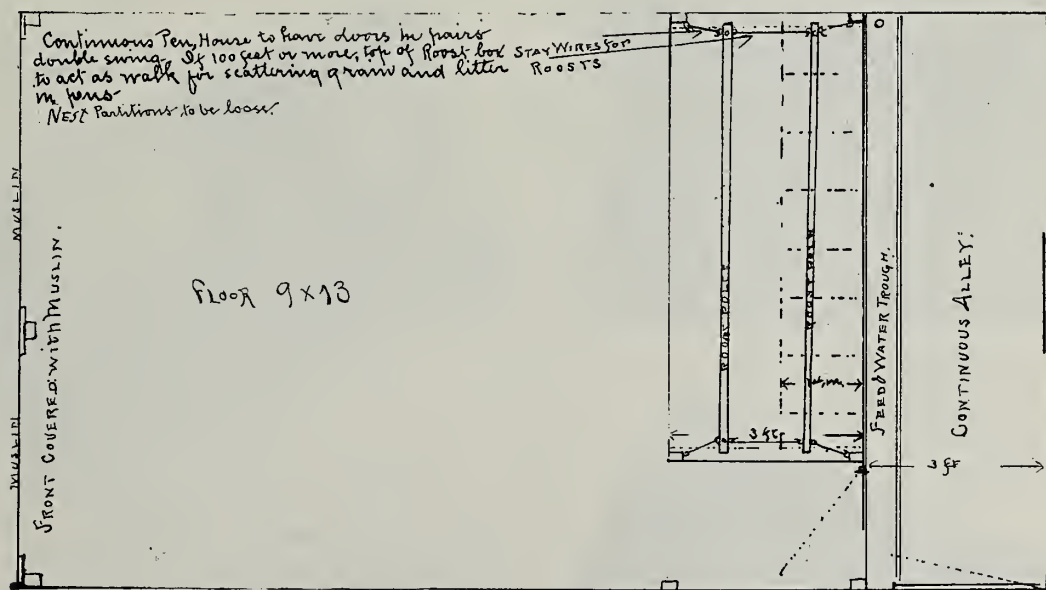
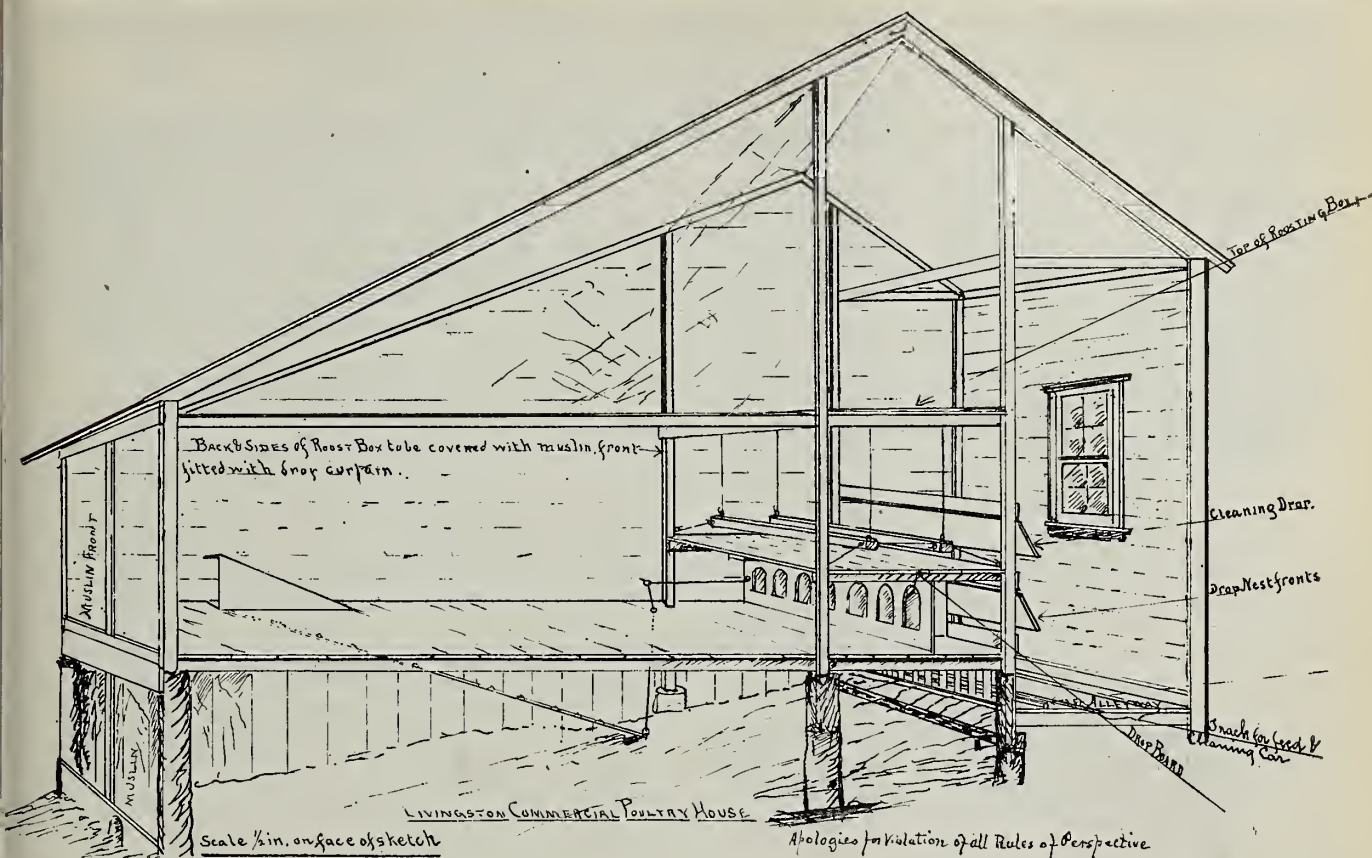
This plan as described is not a sketch theory nor was it evolved complete and perfect in the first one we built, but as I here give it, and as the plan of our utility house at Biltmore. It is not theoretical, but a tested experiment, with all previous bad features eliminated and conveniences perfected to the more economic handling of a small or large flock for the best of health and the maximum capacity of production at any time of the year.

There is one portion of the house, or it should be called an appliance, that is a V-shaped trough running along the slatted front of and in the alley and having a slight incline from the nearest point from which water may be secured, if possible with faucet or pump at this end, if not with a good sized funnel into which water may be fed to the trough. This trough should have an opening with cork or other stopper so that it may be quickly drained at feeding time and the trough used in which to feed mash or other feed.

For the greatest safeguard against vermin—and by it you may keep practically clear of them, North or South—it is wise to hang the roosts from the floor above them; this then answers a double purpose, and is of value to the amount of its cost.

This roosting box, we will call it, may extend across the full width of the pen or be not more than 7 feet long, which will give ample room for a pen of the American varieties, two poles being 13 feet 6 inches of roost, and the temperature will be nearer right with the roosts in this space in very cold weather, but if there is the possibility of wishing to house, say 20 layers, in such a pen, then the roost box will need to be the full 9 feet wide.

To hang the roosts procure some galvanized wire nearly the size of telegraph and 8 screw eyes that will take wire, for each roost pole. At the extreme end of the pole put a screw eye; then one on each side of the pole, and two in the roof boards over where the roost should hang. Have the wires of a length that will permit the pole to come within 6 inches of the drop board and a piece of wire long enough to go between the two roosts, and others to reach to the corner posts of the roost box. When these are put in place and fastened the poles will be rigid and there will not be much place for a louse to hide.



Designed by *J. J. Livingston* 1904

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

Written for the Industrious Hen by N. J. Philips

While out of town a few days ago, I tarried over night with the hospitable family of W. R. Miller, and learned that they are giving a good deal of attention to the raising of chickens. One thing they do that is new to me: They set a number of hens at the same time, and then raise the chicks in a brooder, and have good success.

A few people in Sullivan County are using incubators and brooders. Elbert Hull, who lives four miles from Blountville, is testing the virtue there may be in that kind of poultry culture.

Chickens and eggs have borne a good price at all seasons during the last year or two, and the production is on the increase.

Some who have fed for the morning meal a mixture of corn meal and wheat bran, and for the rest of the day corn only, have had laying hens during all seasons.

There are men engaged all the time buying chickens and eggs for the Bristol market, and have made money for themselves and the producers.

A KIMBALLVILLE SKETCH

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

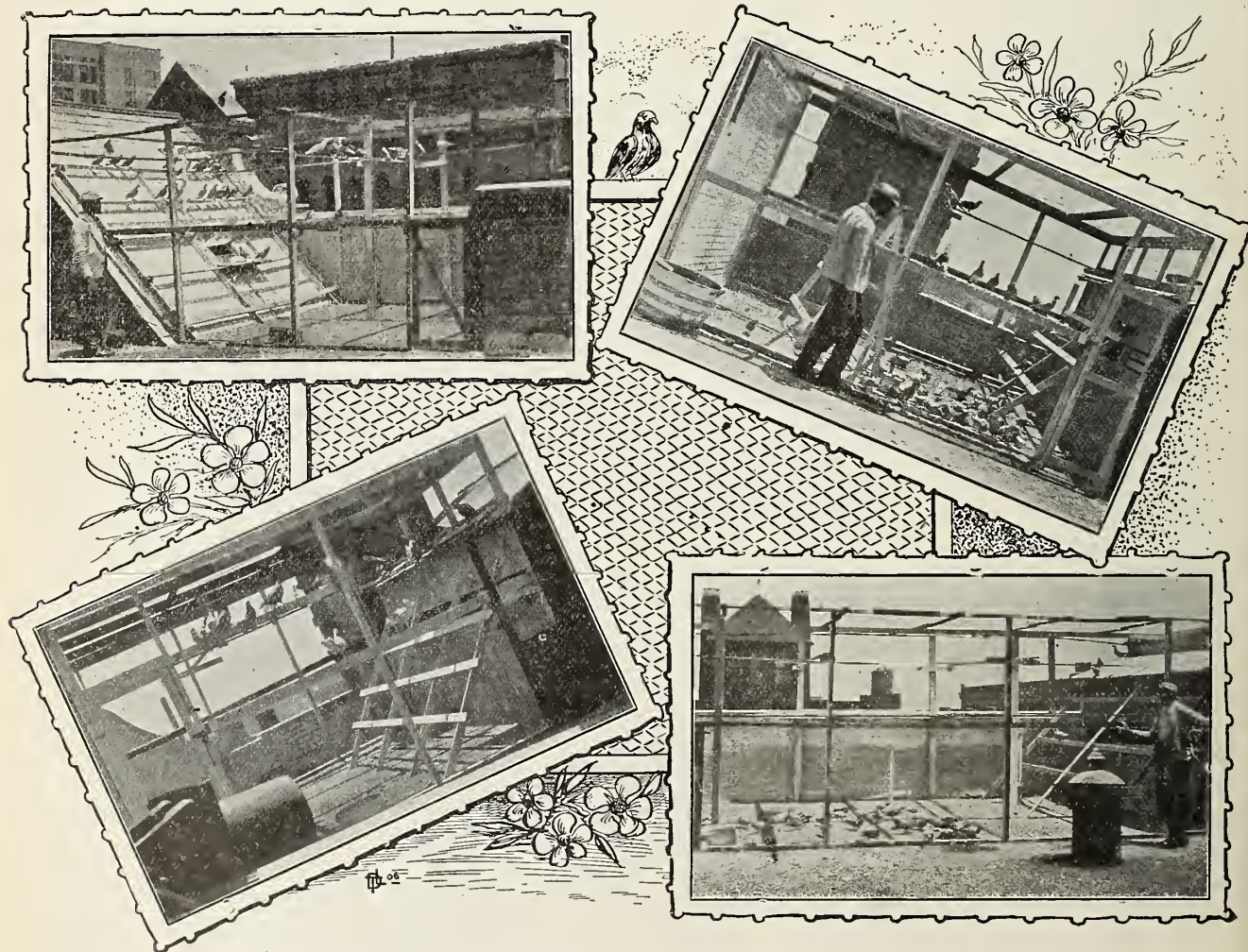


ONE of our modern humorists has said of Atlanta's main thoroughfare, "Peachtree Street must be at least twenty miles long. Ask an Atlanta man where he lives, and nine times out of ten, he will say he lives on Peachtree Street." It can be safely said that the highest liver in this fashionable district, are the aristocratic pigeons that occupy the 1,000 room annex on the roof of the elegant New Kimball House, owned by Mr. Will V. Zimmer, who, by the way, is one of the most enthusiastic pigeon fanciers in the country.

The accompanying cut will give some idea of the appearance of the lofts. There are eight pens, all large and airy, arranged in the shape of the letter L, and suggesting at first sight a veritable midway. In the first pen are some 200 sturdy homers, on which Mr. Zimmer depends to furnish squabs for the Kimball table, and which for breeding purposes, are far in advance of any other kind with the exception of Runt Maltese Crosses, which are equally prolific, and raise much larger squabs. All the other seven pens are occupied by numerous rare and very beautiful varieties obtained originally from

the best known breeders, East and West. Here you will find the odd little Tumbler, the wary Roller, the Polish Lynx, Swiss Mondaine, Red Carneaux, Mag Pie, Swallows, the comical Maltese Hen Pigeons, Pouters, Fan Tails and last the immense Giant Runts, from California, with a wing spread of 42 inches, a girth of 14½ inches, a length of 22 inches, and a weight of 21-3 lbs. each.

Several weeks ago, as an experiment, an odd egg was taken from a Giant Runt, and given to a Homer of average size. Two days after the egg was hatched, the anxious adopted mother was evidently astounded to find that the squab had reached such prodigious proportions as to be larger than herself. This particular squab (and others), so they say, made Mr. Zimmer famous. The story of what a toothsome morsel the Kimballville Squab became after making a trip from farm to table, via the kitchen, traveled from the lips of one epicure to another, far and near. The result of this publicity is made conspicuous by the fact that an ever-widening stream of hungry humanity comes confidently to this hospitable hostelry each day to be fed, and even a casual observer would surmise from the genial contented countenance of the proprietor, that the harvest of such industry bids fair to be a golden one.



Views of Will V. Zimmer's Pigeon Plant, occupying the Roof of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

THE BEAUTIFUL BROWNS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS BY H. B. HENRY



HY is it, kind reader, that there is not as much written in the journals now, as formerly, about the beautiful Single Comb Brown Leghorn? I will tell you why. Their fortune is not a thing to be made. It is already made. Their reputation as birds of great beauty, great laying qualities, and not only so, but birds that are good to eat, has been carried by the wave of civilization to wherever the real fancier may be found.

Wherever you go—don't look for him, but listen—very soon you will hear the familiar crow of the Single Comb Brown Leghorn.

At the shows, when spectators pass the cages of our little Browns, you never hear anybody ask, "What kind of a bird is this?" but rather you hear the remark, "This is the Single Comb Brown Leghorn—the grandest bird of them all." "They are here to stay."

The Brown Leghorn is one of the staples of poultrydom. Without him a poultry show would be as dull as a funeral. It would resemble something that had lost its savor—a public gathering of young people without music—or war times without "Dixie."

Some say the Leghorn is too wild. It is true they are a nervous bird, of great activity, but they are very docile if you will be gentle and kind with them. Keep the children and dogs away from them, they, like you, know their enemies and love their friends.

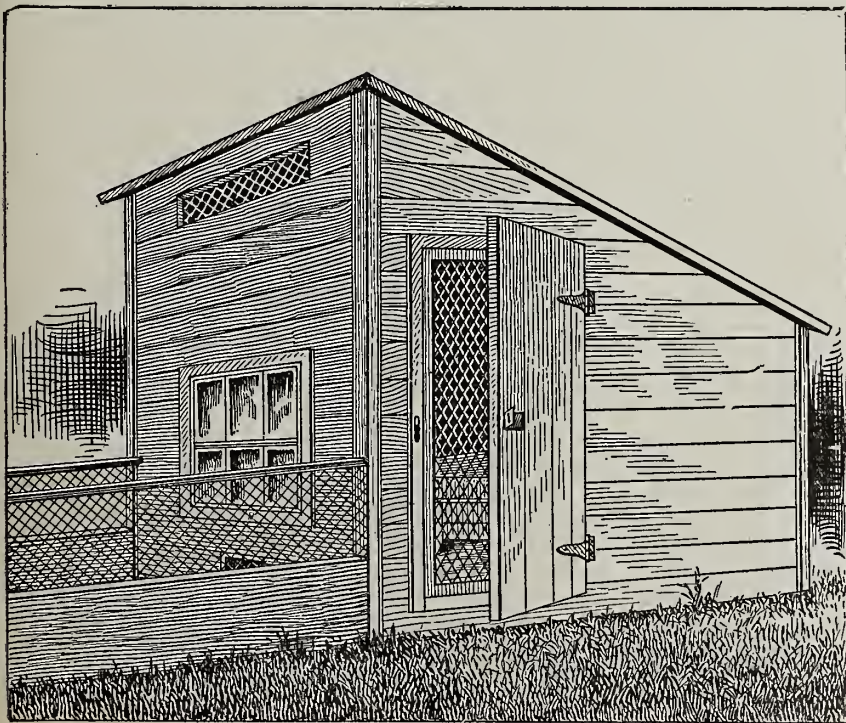
Would you see a thing of beauty and a joy forever? If so, visit the yards of any Standard breeder of Brown Leghorns (I don't mean the yard of any "Rube" who says his birds are the pure stuff), behold a tall, slender, blushing Brown Leghorn pullet, when she is just ready to begin laying. Note how gracefully her large red comb droops to one side with front point erect. See that rich yellow neck with broad black stripe extending down middle of each feather, her soft, seal brown back and wings, clear of brick and shafting, her tail spread like a hand and carried at an angle of about fifty-five degrees. Note her rich salmon breast as it blends with the brown, producing an effect more in keeping with good taste in dress than that of any other young lady in featherdom.

Of course you must know how to mate your Leghorns in order to get Standard shape and color. If you keep only one male and a few females and expect from these Standard males and females "you will get badly left." The experienced breeder with the double mating system will forever "keep you out of business."

Neither can you expect to produce the best specimens, I care not from whom you buy stock and eggs, unless you know what to feed and feed it. You may pay ten dollars for eggs and get them from anybody you please, but if you give the chicks over to lice and feed them upon sloppy corn meal dough pitched to them to eat in dirt you will not raise many rare specimens. I suggest that you ask the breeder from whom you buy stock and eggs to advise you along the lines of mating and feeding. If he can not or will not advise you he is very unkind, to say the least of him.

* Now the question is asked, What do you feed? I feed "most" everything that chickens will eat. I am one of those fanciers who think nothing is too good for my pets, and if you were at my place you would say "that is what he thinks about it."

When my chicks are about two days old, I like to feed them egg bread prepared as though it was for the family. Of course it is too much trouble to keep this up for more than a few days. Then I use one of the prepared little chick foods, and later the prepared scratch feed which, you know, consists of a variety of grain. My chicks get all the buttermilk they will drink—and, at this season of the year, all the fruit they want. In addition to my birds being well fed, they are well petted. When I come home in the evening from the office, more than a hundred pets meet me and show unmistakable signs of welcome. I have to push them out of my way to keep from stepping on them. They know what they will get for they have never been disappointed. Surely nothing is more refreshing to me than to go to my yard, after a day's work, and feed my pets and admire them. Every day brings a new development I had not noticed, and calls my attention to the fact that Standard requirements respond rapidly to correct mating, proper feeding, and last but not least, the kind attention of a true fancier.



A shed house that speaks for itself. From this or some one of the other houses shown in this issue any one should be able to select a plan. This is the time to get your buildings up, so that they will be ready for your young stock and you will not be crowded for room and then rushed unnecessarily to get in shape for the winter.

Take time by the forelock and prepare nests and a good warm place for your birds if you expect good results. These houses can be built cheaply, yet substantially and will last for years. Although in the South our winters are rarely severely cold, the Southern hen's blood, like ours, is thin, and she will not only be more comfortable but will lay better when properly housed. See to it that your hens have good warm quarters and you will not regret it.



DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE

Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer

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The Industrious Hen Company

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No. 4

The Industrious Hen is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

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* * * *

Every reader of *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN* will be interested in the report of the Committee of Fourteen which met in Detroit the 7th inst to revise the constitution of the A. P. A. On another page will be found a synopsis of the meeting as furnished us by the efficient secretary, Mr. T. E. Orr, of Pennsylvania.

* * * *

The circulation of *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN* is increasing in a most satisfactory manner. Thousands of cash coupons have been sent out and many are being called for every day. Any reader who desires to make a few extra dollars without the soliciting of subscriptions or incurring one cent of expense may do so by dropping us a card and asking for fifteen coupons. Remember, all you have to do is to sign these coupons and hand them to some friend—which in no way obligates you—and as these coupons are filled in and returned to us, we check them up and send you the cash for your trouble. Once a month we remit to our subscribers. If the fifteen coupons do not come back we send a check for those that do. So in any event you get cash for your pains. We have plenty of them left and want every loyal friend of *THE HEN* to sign and send out a bunch. Let our friends rally.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN invites correspondence from its readers on subjects that pertain to the poultry industry in particular and farming in general. We would like to have the opinion or experience of some of our friends who are especially interested in individual breeds. Why do you especially like what you have, or why do you not like it? What are its advantages or disadvantages? Give us your reasons for raising what you do and allow some one else to have the benefit of your knowledge and experience.

* * * *

Fifty thousand subscribers means at least 100,000 readers. Every contributor to *THE HEN* whose experience is worth anything is spreading the gospel of more and better poultry to thousands who are exceedingly anxious for it. We endeavor each issue to have something that every one of our many readers may find profitable. If by our teachings we have not been able to impart some valuable truths our mission as a journal is a failure. We beg of you to read each issue understandingly, and endeavor to get all of good there is in it, and our word for it that you will feel you have been well paid for your trouble. From the practical experience of those in the business is where we must learn.

* * * *

Some experiments are now under way looking to the comparative value of dry and wet feeding of poultry. Until more definite evidence is forthcoming we shall expect the advocates of each to hold on to their lines. The advocates of dry feeding claim that the wet method is unnatural and accounts for many of the ills to which chick life is heir. The indigestion of parent birds produced by the wet mash method, they claim influences fertility and viability of eggs as well as continues its evil effects on to chickhood. If it be true that many of the troubles associated with egg production, incubation and early chick life can be remedied by dry feeding more serious attention should be paid to this method.

* * * *

During the past few years there has been experienced some remarkable changes in poultry husbandry. The few hens running upon the average farm without selection, breeding or attention largely supplied the market a few years ago. This is not the case now. The demand for poultry products has increased and the slipshod methods of the past are found inadequate and unprofitable now. On some farms the poultry end of it is receiving the same thought and care as is given other well organized phases of farm work. Houses and runs are constructed on modern principles, the birds are being fed, bred and selected for production and every known principle of animal nutrition, selection, sanitation and development is being practiced just as far as conditions will permit. It is this "right about face" in our methods that is going to win for poultry work the place it deserves in modern agricultural life.

* * * *

This is the beginning of the best season ever experienced in the poultry business in the South. More people have thoroughbred stock and eggs for sale this year than last, yet the supply will not begin to fill the demand. Prices of good fowls will not be lowered, but on the other hand, in some instances, fabulous prices will be asked and received for single birds. Our Southern poultry raisers are studying and working as they never have before, and they are advertising the sale of their year's hatch. We ask the readers of *THE HEN* to look over our large list of advertisers just now at the beginning of the season, watch for the new ones and patronize them—at least write for their prices. You will find our Southern breeders have as fine stock and at as reasonable prices as anywhere. There is an ad-

vantage in buying near home—the express charges and the necessary delay and frequent damage en route. The columns of THE HEN are open to our poultrymen and we want them to give us their experience in raising young chicks this summer and tell us of their preparation for the coming shows.

* * * *

Just now we are hearing a great deal about balanced rations. Some criticisms of the general effort to place poultry in line with other lines of live stock feeding is heard but only from those who are not familiar with the methods of working out rations or who always register a kick against changes in methods even though they mean progress. A balanced ration means more than the proper relation existing in feeds between protein and the carbohydrates and fats—it means the proper amount of these substances and of total dry matter, in relation to total weight of fowls being fed. This ration may be made up of few food stuffs or a great variety. All extremes of feeding obtain in the poultry realm but the most successful producers are living pretty closely to the line of rational feeding, whether many or few foods are being used and the balanced ration is the first principle of rational feeding.

* * * *

We can not get away from the fact that the general principles of feeding are applicable to all farm animals. No legume is receiving such consideration at the present time as alfalfa. At the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that alfalfa could be substituted for wheat bran, pound for pound with equal results on dairy cows. It has been demonstrated that in pork production no pasture combines so well with corn as alfalfa—and now it is being tested in the experiment stations for poultry. Prof. Rice, at Cornell, began some work last season and will continue the experiment this season. His results have not yet been published. It is safe, however, to recommend that small areas should be devoted to alfalfa for poultry and we append the press bulletin of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station on the preparation of land for this important crop:

PRESS BULLETIN.

This plant is one of the most nutritious clovers. Its range of growth has within the last few years been greatly extended. It has been grown upon land and under climatic conditions that the earlier students of alfalfa thought ill-adapted to its growth.

Alfalfa succeeds best upon stiffer lands, well drained, and of deep sub-soil, although lighter lands, under favorable conditions have produced fairly remunerative crops.

For the first year, and until well-rooted, alfalfa is a rather tender plant, sensitive to the encroachments of native weeds and grasses, and for this reason land to be devoted to this clover, should be most carefully prepared. In the experiments conducted in connection with alfalfa culture the following preparation has proved the most successful up to date:

In the spring of the year set aside from two to four acres, the most available on the place, soil conditions being first considered; apply from 20 to 30 loads per acre of good farmyard manure, and, when needed, from 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate (12-16 per cent phosphoric acid). Plow this under as deep as possible, run a sub-soiler or bull-tongue in the furrow after the plow. Disc in from 40 to 50 bushels of lime, and prepare the land for a crop of peas, which will shade the land, till out the weeds, and put the soil in fine condition the following fall for alfalfa. Late in August or early in September cut the peas off clean and disc the land two ways. Do not sow, for in this way innumerable weed seeds are again thrown on the surface for germination. Harrow until an excellent grass or clover seed-bed is procured. If the soil is very loose it may be well to roll the land, after which run a small-toothed harrow or Hallock weeder. Sow from 25 to 30 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, and cover very lightly with a Hallock weeder or brush harrow. With a favorable season, with seed of normal vitality, and with the preparation above described, a good stand of alfalfa may be expected.

In many cases the manure applied will supply the nitrogen-gathering bacteria, although it is regarded the safest plan to inoculate the land with soil (200 pounds per acre) from a field where alfalfa has been successfully grown.

It may take some patience, much perseverance, and successive efforts to procure the crop, but once a stand and crop are secured the results will many times remunerate the farmer for his labor and expense.

The first season's growth should be frequently clipped to encourage stooling and strengthen the plants. During the second and succeeding years discing the stubble immediately after removing the crops is advisable, to keep down weeds and grass to vitalize the crop.

It often happens that an exceedingly dry fall forbids the seeding of alfalfa, in which case an early spring sowing would be expedient. There are many early weeds, as horsemint and chickweed, which battle with the spring-sown alfalfa and make an attempt to get this crop more hazardous. Crab-grass is the arch enemy of late spring-sown alfalfa. However, with the preparation above recommended for fall crop some excellent results have been gotten from spring seeding.

In case the land to be devoted to alfalfa is foul with grass and weeds two seasons should be used in preparation for this crop. Prepare the first year as outlined in the fourth paragraph, and sow fall oats, barley, wheat or rye, after taking off peas. The following June plow the cereal stubble and fallow the land until latter part of August. Especial care should be taken to conserve the moisture during the following period (July and August) by surface cultivation after each rain, or by frequent cultivations developing a mulch in the absence of rain. Sow to alfalfa from middle of August to middle of September, preferably in August if season is propitious.

Try one-half to one acre in alfalfa near the barn, to be devoted to hog and poultry pasture. It will be found remunerative, and this acreage will give an opportunity of becoming familiar with the habits of growth and the real value of the alfalfa plant.

* * * *

It has been difficult to collect accurate data and get a careful estimate of the number of people in this country using incubators. There are about 130 manufacturers of incubators who advertise and who are listed, but that there are others is known to makers of thermometers. These manufacturers employ all the way from a few men to upwards of three hundred and fifty and the output of machines is enormous, some 34,000 going out from Buffalo, N. Y., and 30,000 out from Clay Centre, Nebraska, each year. The total output for the entire country will possibly exceed 250,000 machines.

The money invested in machines, the cost of operating, the value of the eggs used, clearly indicate the importance of the experiments that have been and are being conducted to clear up many problems associated with "the hatch." The West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a table of rules in Bulletin 73 and reprinted in bulletin No. 98, which are of much value. The following is quoted from bulletin 98: "If the eggs have lost too much weight give more moisture or less ventilation, but in reducing ventilation great care should be used, as pure air in the egg chamber is absolutely necessary.

"If the eggs have not lost enough weight open the ventilators or place the incubators in a drier place.

"Table showing normal loss in weight of 100 eggs in ounces for the first nineteen days of incubation:

1	1.65	11	18.60
2	3.31	12	20.33
3	4.96	13	22.10
4	6.62	14	23.88
5	8.28	15	25.66
6	10.00	16	27.44
7	11.72	17	29.21
8	13.44	18	30.99
9	15.16	19	32.77
10	16.88		

The above table will be of considerable value to those of our readers who wish more thorough control of temperature and moisture conditions of the incubators they are using.

With standard incubators, the operator with some experience, and conditions favorable for a high vitality percentage of eggs used, artificial incubation should constantly and rapidly increase and the energy now being used by setting hens put into egg and meat production.



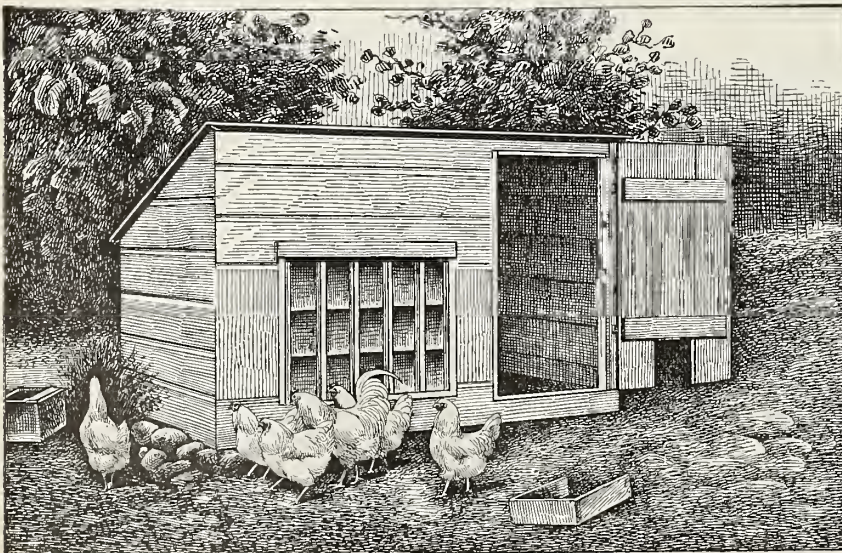
McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

ALL is again with us and with it begins the fall fairs and poultry shows. The county fairs are now all paying more or less attention to the poultry department and some of the county fairs are holding first class poultry exhibitions in connection with the fairs. A question that is often asked is this, Does it pay to show your poultry at these county fairs? To answer this question correctly would take much space, but I want to say to begin with that it pays and pays well to show your poultry at these county fairs. The poultry department of these fall fairs should receive more attention and support. If every poultryman would give some special to his own county fair the prizes would be much more sought for and we could get out a larger and better class of poultry at these county fairs. These fairs are a great help to the poultry industry and the more poultry exhibitions we have the more fanciers we have, and the more fanciers we have the more demand there will be for pure bred poultry. Our county fair poultry shows encourage farmers to go ahead and start breeding pure bred poultry where if we had to get these men to a winter poultry exhibition to get them started they would probably never start. There are thousands of people who go to fairs and see poultry there that would never think of going to a poultry show. There has been many a person got the hen fever at a county fair poultry show. We have two poultry shows held in connection with fairs in Mercer County and they are not made up of scrub stock either. Last year we had nearly 1000 birds on exhibition at Stoneboro and about 900 at Mercer, so you see we have a pretty good sized show. In fact I would just as soon have a first prize at one of these fairs as a first prize at a winter show of the same size. Don't think we have no quality at these fairs. We have the very best. As a sample I will say that the first prize B. B. Red game hen at Stoneboro won first at Chicago and third at Madison Square Garden prior to this fair. We have men that come from different counties and several who come from Ohio every year to show at the Mercer and Stoneboro fairs. These men surely think that these prizes are worth winning or they would not bother with them. Our worst trouble is to get the Fair Association

to give enough premium money, but we are gaining in this respect every year and it will be a short time when we will have a Hagerstown of Pennsylvania. I notice that some men in their "ads" speaking of their winnings say "these prizes were not won at a county fair but at a real poultry show." Now, my friend, don't you let no man bluff you out of showing at a county fair because he don't see fit to show at them. His prize may not have been won at a county fair but they may have been won at a winter show where the competition was not half as strong. We have had as large classes of some varieties at our fairs as they do at Chicago and New York. Show your best birds at your county fair and win if you possibly can. Do all you can to make the poultry department a success and you will be well repaid for your work. Perhaps some will ask how we run our fairs, etc. We always try to get the best breeders of the country to show their stock. Then we have this published in our county papers. We put a man in for superintendent who understands his business and different varieties. Then we hire a good judge. Not a poor one, but try to get the best. T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa., will judge this year, so you see we are up-to-date. We have all judging done by comparison and when T. E. Orr does it we know it has been done by a competent man. We also have good buildings with coops of their own and as well arranged as we can. The house and coops are kept clean and the result is we are safe to hold a first class exhibition. Put your poultry department in the hands of a real, keen, poultry fancier. Hire a good judge, pay good premiums and you will soon be able to hold an exhibition that will compare with the best of them.

With the price of eggs thirty-six cents or more per dozen, interest centers in the family hen; bountiful and appetizing are the meals served to that worthy on her daily visits to the back door, and hope runs high when she begins to sing. But there comes a day when the wind whistles around the corner of the house and the sleet cuts one in the face like a two-edged sword, a day when the cast-off hats are called suddenly into use to fill the breaks in the kitchen windows, that Biddy comes hurriedly into the yard marshalling a brood of hungry, peeping chickens, then the disappointed, angry housekeeper knows that eggless cake must be the family's portion for another two or three months.



A colony house that can be readily built of light lumber and thus by placing on a sled can be drawn from one spot to another. It will be found convenient for placing in the shady nooks away from the house where the growing stock can have a good range and an abundance of shade.

Its removal to new grounds tends to keep the place more healthy. Life is less monotonous and they thrive on the change. Gapes are less liable to attack a pen of birds where their house is frequently moved to new ground.

WHY THE INDUSTRY OF THOROUGHBRED

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY R. E. TRAVIS



E, of the South, are a rural people. No overcrowding yet. For this reason lands in general are cheap. We are outrivalled by the West in cattle raising. Sheep raising—for lambs and wool—is profitable. But neither will compare, for the amount invested, with thoroughbred poultry. For instance, 200 hens on an acre lot will produce easily \$1.00 per head. To the thoroughbred must be added the reasonable chance of fancy prices

for eggs per setting and the sale of surplus stock to fanciers and breeders.

I think the breed itself is a matter of pure fancy. A number of the Asiatics are at the top while the same fact obtains with the American breeds. Tennessee, with its intermediate climate—its production of cereals, its fine water and prolific woods growth—its orchards and berries, make it one of the finest sections in the world for the production of quantity and quality in poultry. Aside from these advantages, we are beginning to realize how great the consumption of poultry and its by-products in our larger cities here in our midst—thus furnishing a home market for the poultry yard.

Of the many reasons for raising the thoroughbred fowl over the mongrel I may name two; and these two should be enough were no other mentioned.

First, a good breed of the thoroughbred is a utility fowl. With the thoroughbred the egg production will excel the mongrel. Second, so doing you have the cash result in eggs. Third, in the thoroughbred with the egg product you have the chance of selling both stock and eggs to breeder and fancier. With them neither the eggs nor stock of the mongrel is in demand. But the two chances named over and above any thing the mongrel can do are open to the man that keeps the thoroughbred fowl but shut to the man that keeps only the mongrel.

I think the labor bestowed on one acre of land where intensive farming is practiced would care for three acres of poultry; but with reasonable success in either the former will not compare with the latter in results. As to the breeds—always to be selected with an eye to utility, I think—yet, one must determine on vigilance and industry. I selected the White Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandotte and White Leghorn. Now, other breeds have their virtues, and while I prize these I am fully assured of the success of other breeders with different breeds from my own.

But in any case, Tennessee ought to take rank that would remove her from 14th in the poultry producing states of the union. Now, Mr. Editor, with your leadership and insistence along these lines, if the industrious and intelligent can see to enter the field that will materially turn the tide and invite progress.

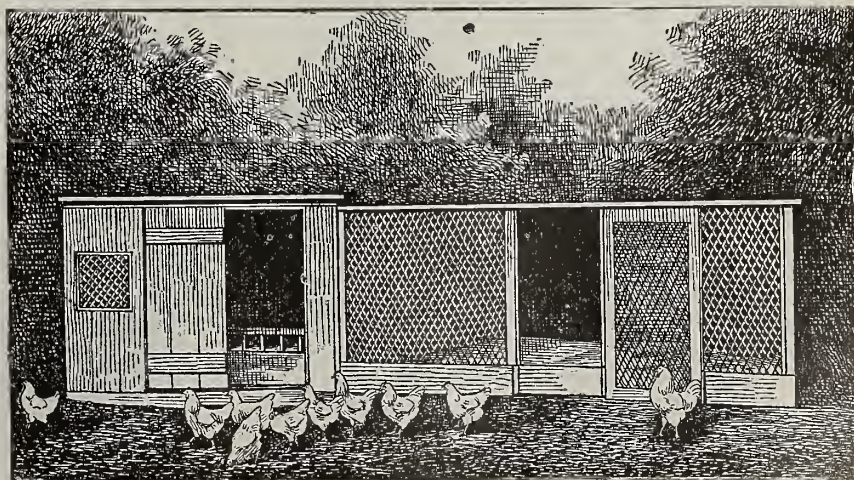
A COLLIE DOG SAVED THE CHICKENS

Mrs. T. McManamon, Shaftsbury, Mich., in *Commercial Poultry*, says:

When we moved to our present home it was our intention to raise poultry in connection with fruit, but our neighbor told us we could never raise chicks on this place. We are located on a hill, with the land from line fences sloping down sharply, and with the orchard as a protection it afforded the crows and hawks an easy way to make a living. The first year we made a start, and the hawks found our boarding house, too. The next year they took from 200 chicks all but 25. We trapped and worked every way to kill them. My husband would rise early and with gun, watch, hide and hunt for them, but we finally had to give up. It was very discouraging to walk over near-by fields and see feathers and remains from our flock of chickens. But when we sold the last load of hens, my eyes watched them out of sight, and for two years the hawk boarding house was closed.

My husband went over into an adjoining county visiting, and there saw the behavior of a Collie dog among chickens. When he came home he invested five dollars in a Collie puppy, bought some hens, and once more started the chicken business, and we are now successful. Early in spring when we saw any kind of bird we would say, "hawk! hawk!" and taught the dog to take after them, and by time crows and hawks came he was trained. Now he knows and I think he enjoys the sound of the crow or warning noise roosters make when danger is near. We do not have to tell him nor show him a hawk in the air. He is constantly watching and I think all the old pioneers have left entirely; but if any new immigrant sails along he chases it to the woods, barking and bounding all the way. I have not lost a chicken this year by being taken by hawks. To Mrs. Jones and all others, I say, get you a Collie dog and you will enjoy chicken and turkey raising as never before.

A cheap poultry house with a scratching shed attached. A house built on this plan can be constructed at a very small cost by any one who can use a saw and hammer. In this section the entire front might be made of wire netting and a burlap curtain arranged to drop during the severe nights. I've seen these houses built complete and neatly painted for \$13, and they were built to accommodate 12 to 20 fowls.



A WORD TO WYANDOTTE BREEDERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. W. HARDIN

IN looking over the New Standard some months since, I was at once impressed with the idea that the description of the White Wyandotte, and in fact, all of the other varieties of Wyandottes as contained therein, if closely adhered to, would ultimately prove a detriment to this noble breed of fowl.

There appears to be of recent years, an insane desire on the part of some of our foremost Wyandotte breeders, to produce an excessively blocky shape that looks short, broad and deep, instead of a reasonably oblong heavy, roomy posterior development.

Past experience has proven to me, quite conclusively, that this latter type of bird will certainly produce more eggs and larger ones than an excessively blocky type, and to my mind, is far more symmetrical in appearance.

The tendency to breeding these "chunks," so to speak, is one greatly to be deplored, and the judge who is over-estimating this type of birds, certainly shows his absolute ignorance of the money-earning power of the variety, when it is bred to its fullest possibilities.

It has recently been my privilege to inspect some outline pictures just completed by Mr. Franklane L. Sewell, showing his latest interpretation of correct Wyandotte shape as per Standard description.

Proofs of these ideal male and female shape outlines are being sent out by the *Reliable Poultry Journal* to the best known poultry judges and breeders of Wyandottes (all varie-

ties) with the request that they express their opinions of these outlines, according to their understanding of Standard requirements, by the use of which criticisms Mr. Sewell will modify these ideal outlines, making new sketches. In this manner the *Reliable Poultry Journal* hopes to be able to obtain composite ideals of correct Wyandotte shape, male and female, that will closely represent the best ideas of foremost judges and breeders of the present day for incorporation in their new book on Wyandottes for the instruction of all readers as regards Standard Wyandotte shape for all varieties of the breed.

The outlines as prepared by Mr. Sewell are undoubtedly in accord with the Standard description, but in the opinion of the writer, are a trifle too blocky in appearance.

True enough we do not want to breed specimens that are under size, but on the other hand, we should endeavor to produce large, vigorous, healthy specimens, fully up to Standard weight and better, but as I have previously intimated, this seeming tendency to excessive blockiness is a step in the wrong direction, and the sooner we, as breeders, turn our faces against it, the better.

Certain it is, brethren, that if we stand by and bow in blind submission to the dictates of the present Standard, it means nothing more or less, than to leave unprotected this noble variety, and we will find out sooner or later that instead of its continuing to be looked upon as one of the very best varieties of thoroughbred poultry, it must of necessity be relegated to a lower sphere of usefulness and popularity.

ANY GOOD THAT I CAN DO.

L. COCK IN POULTRY GAZETTE

MICE and mites are our worst enemies from this time on, until the summer is over. Of the two, mites are probably more dreaded. These insects are very small—about one-half the size of a pin head. They are greyish white, excepting when gorged with blood of the fowls, then they become the color of the fluid.

They multiply very rapidly and being so minute, it is almost impossible to detect their presence, until they are swarming over everything. Multitudes of poultry are killed annually by these pests and the owners never suspect the cause.

They do not stay on the fowls through the day time, but go into the cracks, crevices and underneath bark—anywhere they can find a hiding place. It is at night they come swarming out to do their depredations.

These little imps that are always legion if they have the ghost of a chance, suck the blood of the poultry, and after weeks of torment, the fowls' blood becomes so robbed of nutriment that they have no power of resisting disease. Usually they die with what most people call cholera, but nine times out of ten I believe it is only the effects of the mites. The fowls become listless, their combs and faces turn pale and sooner or later, bowel trouble comes on, sending them soon where mites can never disturb their peace.

I have tried many different ways of extermination, but only one has proven a perfect success. This remedy is lime. I do not use it as whitewash, for I think whitewash is one of the hardest ways we can find. I buy either one peck or a half bushel at a time, which amount is sufficient to last a year or two. I put it in a good strong box or barrel and leave it alone until the air has slacked it to a fine dust. I take the stove shovel, put about a gallon in a bucket and then it is ready to use. I close all windows and curtains, stand near the door and throw shovelfuls of lime all around the room, especially about the roosts. I send the lime with considerable force in order to create all the dust possible, then rush out and shut the door. I believe anyone who will try this will

find it the easiest, surest and most economical way of keeping mites and disease germs out of the houses.

Use the lime dust every three or four weeks. See that no living animal is in the room and be sure you can get out quickly yourself. For breathing lime dust is terrible.

I had a little scare last spring about using the dust. I was getting ready to throw some in one of the scratching sheds, when the girl who was with me started to go to the house, and latched the door on the outside. I had a shovel ready to begin the campaign, when the thought came to me that I was a prisoner. I called to her and said in an awed voice: "Oh, Lela, do you know you came near killing me?" A minute later I could not possibly have gotten out, and I think my lungs would have been worth trying to save. There is of course the possibility that I would have had the presence of mind to cover my face. So if you try lime in this way be sure you can get out, the same as if you are burning sulphur.

I have used this method for a number of years and I have never had many mites until last fall, when I ran out of lime. It was so late in the season I did not think it worth while to get more until spring.



Standard Track of the Q. & C. in Blue Grass Region.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE FROM THE BREEDING PEN

WRITTEN BY CHAS. AINGE IN THE AMERICAN POULTRYMAN



VERY important subject for poultry breeders to consider is mating up the breeding pens. My experience in mating for best results has been a thorough practical one, gathered not from an office desk, nor built up on theory, but gained while carrying the feed pail right in the yards. High notioned fanciers may therefore have a chance to pick flaws in my conclusions, but I give them nevertheless. In the production of every living thing one set rule in the main

holds good—like will produce like. Turnips will not grow from radish seed, nor will we get wheat when we sow millet. The most vigorous stock will, if neglected or misused, in time run out. Nothing is so good that it can not be improved. If we seek better poultry, we must look to our foundation stock. Frequently we find that when we have purchased what we think we need we discover we could have done far better by judicious selection from what we had at home. Too much care and judgment can not be used in selecting the females for so few good fowls of any kind have ever been grown from a hen of medium quality that to hope to have good stock from poor quality hens is useless.

To be more explicit, if fine prolific laying hens are desired, they must come from hens that have been good layers from pullets up to 2-year-old hens. Winter layers will not be likely to come from hens that do not lay well in winter, nor will hens that lay only a few eggs as pullets improve your stock of layers if used as breeders. Bear in mind, however, that if none of your hens lay at all in winter the fault may be yours and not the hens. In making your selections for breeders to produce laying hens we take it for granted that you have given your fowls sufficient attention to have them lay at least fairly well in winter. If not it would be most difficult to select the best winter layers when none of them have laid many eggs. Of one thing, however, you may be certain, if but few eggs are laid and those few are all laid by one or two specimens in spite of poor treatment, those that do lay may be depended on to produce good laying pullets. All plans for selecting hens to produce pullets that are naturally good winter layers will fail when there is no good foundation of laying stock from which to select breeders.

Under such conditions you must first of all learn how to care for hens so that they will lay in winter. In mating for fertile eggs no male bird equals a strong, sturdy, vigorous cockerel which was hatched early last spring, an immature male not being desirable. A young cock bird that grows well and holds his vigor would be our second choice and next to these cock birds that are under 2 years old and which have the strength and vigor of a yearling.

When mating black fowls for rich color, select a male of the richest possible color, one with plenty of sheen and gloss, and mate him to females some of which have the same rich color, and some that lack the sheen but have a good deep black without the sheen. By so doing you will have both good colored males and females as the sheen is more natural to the male than female. There is a chance of having too much color on males that come from the very rich colored males mated to females as rich in color as they are. From such matings you are likely to have the best colored males, from coal black females that lack the sheen. It is not unusual for the males that come from very rich colored females to show some red in their plumage which comes from an excess of color, but females from such hens are likely to have very good colored plumage. In mating Brown Leghorns the best col-

ored females will come from males whose hackle and saddle run into the orange shade with little or no striping in saddle. The dark rich colored males that have rich black striping in both hackle and saddle will not produce the best female and they should be mated to females that are entirely too dark for exhibition in order to produce the best males.

In mating all kinds of Leghorns be sure to use males that have perfect Leghorn combs, wattles and earlobes for in no other way can you expect to breed good-looking Leghorns. Do not tolerate for a breeder a Leghorn that has a poor comb or earlobe as nothing adds so much to the beauty of any flock of fowls as uniformity and fine attractive head points. Poor combs will detract so much from an otherwise beautiful specimen as often to lose it a place in the award list, while at the same time a beautiful head, comb, wattles and earlobes will add considerable to its value if sold.

When visitors come to look your flock over, handsomely furnished heads add to the value of all you have to sell for breeding or exhibition. Too much care can not be given to all these points of value in mating your fowls no matter for what purpose intended. Much of the popularity of White Leghorns comes as the result of all looking so much alike. In our opinion they are no better for the purpose kept than are other Leghorns, but they are so uniform, both male and female, in color as to win favor for this variety. When growing white fowls for eggs or for market, select males that are very strong and vigorous, and if they show a tendency toward a creamy color in plumage it will help to give a rich color to the shanks and skin which is best when they are grown only for market. But, when we wish to have clear, clean, white plumage, including the quills, for exhibition stock, have the plumage of the fowls used as white as possible throughout, even if the shanks are not so yellow. It is quite difficult to get clean, white plumage on chicks from males that have bright yellow shanks or that have any tendency to creamy color in plumage or quills of feathers. Color comes largely from the male, and you can not expect to get good colored chicks from poor colored males. Size comes from the female.

If you wish to grow large chicks of a breed select large hens to breed from. If you wish larger Leghorns than you have use your largest Leghorn females to breed from. This same rule holds throughout all breeds, the female should be of the very best quality, when breeding for exhibition. Now in mating Barred Plymouth Rocks, select the light colored males to produce light colored chicks, and keep in mind that the chicks usually, in fact, at all times, come darker in color than the male they come from. Dark males will bring very dark pullets. To have bright, clear colored females in this breed use light colored males, and to have dark colored males use the darker colored males. If you desire to have exhibition colored males use males of exhibition color with females a shade darker than the male. Females for such mating would be too dark for exhibition. For exhibition females use males that are quite light in color with exhibition colored females. For good females and females from one mating use an exhibition colored male with both light and dark colored females in same yard. Now with all buff breeds or varieties use males that are stronger and richer in color than are the females. If the breast color of the male is about two shades darker than the breast color of the female this is best, provided the male is of a rich golden buff with no red shading in his plumage. Never make use of the reddish buff color either in males or females in trying to produce good even buff color. Buff is one of the hardest shades of color to obtain of good quality and it can only be obtained and maintained when the true even shades of buff are used. The tendency is to too light a shade of buff instead of the true buff very even all over, and so close and dense as to fill the whole web of the feather, under color buff to be of a lighter shade than the surface color.

THE FUTURE POULTRY JUDGE



WE are told "coming events cast their shadows before them." Thus forecasts are made from a knowledge of past history. Greater promises for the twentieth century are predicted and many of them are already realized, with lightning speed progress which by development and elimination sets the world agape in every line of industry and commerce, art and sciences. The poultry fraternity also have and are sharing the whirling into line along many lines ten or fifteen years ago not thought of. When "The Sage of Natick," our venerable uncle I. K. Felch,



Stock Farm on the Queen & Crescent Route.

in his wildest flights of imagination saw the majestic Light Brahma a development from a nondescript type to one absolutely perfect in development to ideality, there were but few to appreciate his noble efforts, which will ever endear him in the minds of future generations of the poultry fraternity. The present day progress in our application of a fair and reasonable application of the score card system is largely due to him and that sagacious co-worker, artist, judge, lawyer, editor and all-round, able man, B. N. Pierce, who has gone to the beyond from where he no doubt can be of even greater use to the fraternity than while with us. These two and a few others largely laid the foundation from which the present day corps of judges got their knowledge and information regarding Standard poultry and the possibilities attainable in the culture from and to a higher standpoint. When the present few who have this work in hand, and at their own pleasure and option select such as may bring them in contact with a club or association where their work is and can be done in fairness and justice, then can we expect a greater interest and greater effectiveness, but this body of men should be organized into a judges' association, so that the standard may be more accurately interpreted through the more definite understanding among themselves, and the fault-finding, just and unjust criticism be of a less harmful tendency to the fraternity as a whole.

With the thousands of men and women added to the ranks of the poultry fraternity in the past twenty-five years, it is reasonable to presume to make a forecast that from the concentration of the mind by many of these upon the subject of Standard poultry, that a reasonable per cent of the children of parents with unity of minds and a harmonious blending of characters and life that there are now, and will be children born whose brain cells will respond in time to the artistic found in nature's vast realm and take to this mammoth infant of poultry culture as naturally as a duck takes to water. Thus the saying that nature's judges are born and not made, as many try to have it now. The mentality of a poultry judge

should be as well balanced as any of the best legal talent of our land. First, he must be a close and careful student in nature's vast domain of natural sciences, a close observer, a logical reasoner, the faculties of form, size, ideality and the ability to distinguish colors to the minutest difference of shades. These must be his natural endowment. Secondly, he must know human natures so that men are to him as the page of a book to read on sight. Thirdly, he must to a great degree know the Book of Law, which is the American standard of perfection, by heart. This in its application must be adhered to that no appeal may be taken when a conclusion is reached, and which decision can and must be maintained by concise and clear cut reasons, should occasion demand it. This brings us back to the first clause, namely, he who is well fortified in his knowledge ground out of nature's mill, guided, shaped and controlled by a keen and observing intellect, sees at a glance what was put into the process toward a perfect animal or fowl. The many tricks resorted to in the past to win a prize from an honest competitor will no longer be tolerated, but merit of the individual will prevail that shows the best breeding, best size, form and type, according with Standard description. Thus the poultry judge must cultivate firmness, patience, a willingness to impart information asked in sincerity, and desire to learn by those whom he comes in contact with in his calling as the interpreter of the law, when put into practice in the show room. No doubt then as now, there will be dissatisfied exhibitors. These, however, then as now, will be such as are unable to distinguish in detail the nice points so essential toward the ideal, no matter what the variety or breed.—D. T. Heimlich in *Poultry Success*.

"Well," pondered the new Answer-to-Correspondents Editor, "I wonder how to answer this: 'Here's a subscriber who wants to know what's a good thing to take ink-stains out of white flannel.'"

"That's easy," replied the Sporting Editor, "a pair of scissors."



One of the Many Blue Grass Farms on the line of the Queen & Crescent.

Miller Purvis says that he would not thank the man to pray for him who lets his fowls roost outdoors or in a cold house.

Don't be afraid of making laying hens overfat. Laying hens do not get that way if they are given opportunity to take exercise.

Jack—Of course the bride looks lovely as brides always do.

Bess—Yes, but the bridegroom doesn't look altogether fit; seems to appear rather run down.

Jack—Run down? O! yes, caught after a long chase.

IN THE POULTRY YARDS

MATTIE WEBSTER IN POULTRY TOPICS

THE chicks hatched in February, March, and even in April, are now such fine hustling little fellows that they need very little looking after, except to be supplied with feed and water regularly, and to fill and light the brooder lamp in the evening and to clean out the brooders twice a week. Of course even this attention to their needs takes time, but I am glad to devote the time necessary when I see them so active and growing so nicely. It is a delight to work when one is interested in the objects of one's care and when anticipating good returns in pleasure and profit further on. We work and watch our chicks and build towering "air castles" decorated with fluttering blue ribbons, await-

sible for us to enjoy the delightful shade of our trees, are choice meat food for fowls and chicks, and as they find our tormenters such tasteful morsels, and thrive and grow so well on their consumption, we devoutly wish the poultry had sufficient capacity to devour them all.

The healthfulness of fowls and chicks, now that warmer weather has come, demands the more frequent cleaning of brooders, coops and breeding houses. If filth is allowed to accumulate, look out for lice and mites—well, indeed, very little looking is necessary, as they will make their presence known without the use of the breeder's sense of sight.

Early in the season the breeding birds are the sole objects of our care and interest, and we are faithful in our attentions to them, but as the chicks commence to come and engross our time and minds we are a little prone to become neglectful and lax in our care of the breeders. This must be guarded against if we would insure our future profits and success, and also the best condition of the birds in the breeding pens. If possible, give the confined breeding birds such large yards that they will hardly feel their confinement. In such large yards nature's meat and green food may be obtained and more eggs, or greater fertility, will be the result of the large range. A visitor at our yards remarked: "Why, what large pastures you have for such a few birds!" And when we explained our motive for such seeming waste of room he did not seem to understand that such prodigality of space was at all necessary. The breeder who sells "eggs for hatching" will find the selecting, packing and delivering at express office of eggs designed to fill orders will consume much time this month. Some of the earliest youngsters will need more commodious roosting rooms, provided with low perches for their accommodation. If allowed to continue roosting on the floor they will crowd and huddle together, trampling on the weaker ones and all becoming overheated and then chilled when they emerge into the outer air, in early morning. Brooder chicks are never infested with lice or mites,



High Bridge, Kentucky River.

ing some of them in the future. What though some of our "castles" tumble flat, each succeeding season we are ready to build others equally as fair, and this hope and anticipation for the future of our birdies is what enthuses us and insures the very best care and most faithful attention to the needs of the young stock.

On the farm, May is the month in which the greatest number of baby chicks are hatched, and as the weather is now warm and insects and worms and green food are theirs for the picking up, how little trouble the chicks hatched in this month are, and how they do grow. Given special care, and kept close to the brooder or biddy mother for three or four days, then given the freedom of a small yard for a week, after which all barriers may be removed and in perfect freedom they run, scratch and search so diligently that their little crops are so full when called up at feeding time that we wonder how any more food can be stored away. But they manage to find a place for an added supply, then away to some fruitful field to gather still more. Last year I had no natural shade for my poultry, and I have felt great compassion for the fowls, big and little, when I have seen them sweltering in the heat that I tried to protect them from by making artificial shade for them. The sun, even in days of May, was too hot to allow the chicks to exercise in searching and scratching for food, and smaller frames and less rapid growth was the consequence. This year I have an ideal place for my poultry, in a fine grove of cottonwoods, and better still, several rows of very closely set box elders on the west and north of the house yard, where the sun's rays cannot penetrate, and therefore it is always cool and delightful in these shaded alleys. The hottest days, the chicks may be seen busily scratching and happy in the exercise. Fresh water is carried out to this cool retreat, and all day long we see not a fowl or chick out in the open house yard, until evening, when they come out for a little while. The mosquitoes, pests that annoy us more than anything else, and make it impos-



Along the Emory River on the Queen & Crescent

if they are isolated from the mature stock, but chicks raised by hens must have very frequent dustings with insect powder, and so also must the "biddy" mothers. All the fowls must either be well dusted frequently or dipped occasionally in some liquid lice killer, if lice and mites are to be kept in subjection. Some time in this month houses and coops should have a whitewashing and general "house cleaning." At no time is poultry work so pleasant as in the spring months, and as we work out in the pure, outside air, we gain in health and strength. Even though a deeper coat of tan on face and hands is gained as well, what do we care, when it is such a delight to work out of doors?

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY



NORMOUS as the poultry industry of the country already is, with its combined poultry and egg production valued annually at \$500,000,000, it is expected to grow rapidly in the next few years. In hotels, restaurants and household dining rooms chicken is supplanting other higher priced meat for the table. A great many thoughtful men who make a study of food questions believe that chicken will soon be the poor man's meat; that the increasing price of other meats

will put them out of his reach, while poultry will be marketed at a price he can afford, says the *Poultry Guide*.

Agricultural colleges are anticipating this expansion of the poultry industry. They are installing practical poultrymen as instructors and the best equipment for schooling thoroughly the young men from the farms in the successful methods of poultry culture that will meet changing conditions. Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., was the first to offer a course of lectures in poultry husbandry. One of the largest and best equipped is the poultry school at Ithaca in connection with Cornell University. It is under the direction of a thoroughly practical poultryman and one of the most successful instructors.

Prof. Rice writes: We are just entering a new era in the history of poultry husbandry. There is a great awakening, not only among poultrymen, but the colleges and experiment stations are manifesting an interest heretofore unknown, and they are encouraged by an appreciative response.

The demand for trained poultrymen is very large, far greater than the supply, and at salaries varying from \$25 to \$100 per month, depending upon the skill and experience of the man. We have received inquiries, either verbal or written, from six different States asking for information in regard to suitable men to help organize a poultry department or to assist in one already established.

The effort at Cornell University is to give the student, not only the best information in regard to handling poultry, but also the experience and training of keeping accurate records of everything he does; to find out for himself the necessity of painstaking care; to realize the vast amount of work necessary to succeed; to show him that the labor problem is one of the most important factors of success in poultry management, and that it is nearly as expensive an item as the cost of food. We try to teach him that success in feeding poultry depends as much on the way he feeds as on the kind of food he gives.

The system of instruction consists of lectures lasting one hour each, and practice work at other times. This is supplemented by systematic reading of poultry books, poultry papers and experiment station bulletins.

Some of the subjects taught are: Origin and history of breeds; breeding, feeding and management of poultry; winter egg production; incubators; brooders; incubation; feeding chickens; fattening poultry; killing, picking and packing; poultry markets; working up a retail trade; caponizing; advertising the business; poultry bookkeeping; poultry houses; drawing plans and estimating the cost of establishing poultry plants; ducks, geese, turkeys; scoring and judging poultry; poultry diseases, etc.

Instruction is given for a certain number of weeks, during which time each student cares for gathering eggs from trap nests; cleaning, packing and marketing the eggs; weighing the fowls and judging them; keeping correct records upon blanks

prepared for the purpose of the amount and kinds of food consumed; the weight of droppings; the litter and dust bath; the time it takes to do the work, etc., etc. At the end of the period he makes a summary showing profit or loss.

Each student operates an incubator during the entire hatch and takes care of a brooder for about the same length of time. In addition to this several afternoons each week are spent by the students in doing the various kinds of work to be done on a poultry plant. For instance, they draw plans and make estimates of cost of building materials for different types of poultry houses, doing all of the work from foundation to completed building. They construct trap nests, make egg crates, shipping coops, etc., etc. They also caponize, kill and pick poultry, both by dry picking and scalding, and keep accurate records of the live weight, the loss in killing and drawing, the time required to do the work, and the cost at fifteen cents per hour. On other days the students study the anatomy of the fowl and of the egg by actual dissection, supplemented with various models.

During the winter the students hold a poultry show. This is for the purpose of training in the detail of organizing and conducting successful poultry exhibitions, and to give them practice in exhibiting and judging poultry. Proper entry blanks, exhibition tags, score cards, prize ribbons, etc., are provided for this purpose. The running expenses are largely met by the selling of poultry papers, etc., during the show. The admission is free. On the first day of the show the students drew by lot the variety of poultry which they were to select from the university flock. They then chose from the pen entirely on their own responsibility, what they considered to be the best fowls for exhibition, prepared them for the show and exhibited them in their own name. When the show is ready to be judged, each student becomes a judge and scores both by comparison and score card, the entire show, except the fowls which he himself exhibits.

The buildings, stock and equipment of the Cornell University department of poultry husbandry are valued at about \$4,500. The stock consists of nearly 500 adult fowls and ducks and approximately 500 chickens from two to five months old. There are now eleven styles of incubators, six kinds of brooders, four makes of bone cutters, cramming machines, carpenter-



SWEET MARIE.

Southern Champion. Score 96½. Photoed at four months of age. Valued at \$100.00. Awarded 1st prize and many specials at the greatest of Southern shows Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., and Charleston, S. C. Bred, owned, exhibited by Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn. State Vice-President National S. C. W. Leghorn Club.

ers' tools, plumbing tools, caponizing and surgical instruments, microscopes and other equipment for doing the work, carrying on experiments and giving instruction.

The prospect for the future is very bright. Already the demand for poultry instruction is so great that it looks as if we would be obliged to limit our numbers the first year of the special eleven weeks' poultry course.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article is an indication of the aggressive efforts that are being made to place the poultry industry in line for recognition by students, investigators and experimentalists and reminds us of what steps our own state has taken to further this important work. For a number of years courses have been given in practical poultry husbandry in the University of Tennessee, and the course to be offered next winter promises to surpass anything heretofore given. The Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station has recently been equipped for extensive poultry investigations, a large number of birds of the various breeds have been placed under experiment and investigations will be conducted in breeding,

feeding, moulting, trap nesting, incubation, brooding, caponizing, control of parasites and diseases as well as along lines of preparation, and marketing of poultry products. In connection with institute work in Tennessee we have had the services of Prof. Rice, of Cornell, and many other poultry experts, and a great deal of valuable and practical matter has been given to the farmers through the medium of farmers' institutes. It is the purpose of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN to stimulate this work in every way by giving through its columns practical and up-to-date articles and the results of experiments conducted within and without the state.

Let us suggest that the name and address of every person engaged in poultry raising in Tennessee be on the permanent mailing list of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Knoxville and that next winter as many as possible take advantage of the courses in poultry given by the University of Tennessee.

Let the awakening mentioned in the above article strike us all and the poultry industry of the South will be as progressive, effective and profitable as any other section of this country.

GAPES

BOTH in and upon all warm blooded animals and birds numerous animal and vegetable parasites are to be found, the former usually in greater quantities. The disease known as favus, affecting the comb and wattles of poultry, is due to a vegetable parasite, really a minute fungus, which attacks both human beings and animals, and which can be transmitted from one to the other. The most important disease caused by internal animal parasites is gapes, which mostly affects birds from one to six months of age, although older birds are liable to it. The symptoms of this complaint are exceedingly simple to detect; the bird is seen to stand extending its neck, frequently gaping or yawning, hence the name; it looks mopish and listless, and the feathers lack their usual brilliant luster; in a bad case froth will be seen at the mouth. Gapes is due to the presence of worms in the throat of the bird, (*syngamus trachealis*) familiar to gamekeepers under the name of the red or forked worm. If the trachea and bronchia of a bird suffering from this complaint be examined, from six to a dozen small red worms, possibly more, will be discerned. These are usually fork shaped, the straight ones being comparatively rare. The former are the copulating males and females; the latter are considerably larger than the males, the two being firmly fixed together, so much so that they can not be separated without tearing the tissues. So soon as the female attains maturity and becomes full of eggs, she, together with the male, is expectorated by the bird. For a little while they lie about on the ground, but ultimately burst when the eggs—not more than 1-250th of an inch in length—are scattered over the ground or in the water. Each worm contains an enormous number of eggs, which hatch in damp earth or water into embryos in from one to six weeks, according to the temperature. As soon as the eggs and embryos are swallowed by a bird they develop into adults, and are able to reproduce themselves in less than three weeks. While no second host is necessary, large numbers of eggs and embryos are swallowed by earthworms, which in their turn are eaten by the fowls. It will at once be realized how very rapidly ground may become contaminated, even though the number of fowls suffering from this complaint is exceedingly small. In color the gape worm is red, and in length the female may reach 4-5 of an inch, while the male is rarely more than 1-5 of an inch. A certain amount of variation takes place, however, in the size, some females being no more than ¼ of an inch. If the disease is not immediately attended to the worms increase with enormous rapidity, ultimately causing suffocation. The complaint is mostly confined to chickens and turkey poults,

although older birds are sometimes attacked. A few years ago great mortality was occasioned in certain parts of the country through gapes, but thanks to the improved methods of poultry keeping and the greater attention paid to cleanliness, its ravages have not been so serious during the past few seasons.

Perhaps the point of most vital importance in trying to effect a speedy and permanent cure is to burn any birds that may die from this complaint. I have known cases in which a bird has died of gapes, and the body has merely been buried a foot or eighteen inches below the surface, with the result that the eggs have hatched, and the ground has become permeated with the eggs and embryos. Too much stress can not be laid upon this point, and a bird that dies should be burnt without a moment's unnecessary delay. Another matter of importance is to isolate any bird that is detected in the act of gaping. The worms are frequently coughed up by an affected bird, causing the ailment to spread with alarming rapidity until the whole flock may be attacked. The worst outbreaks always occur on land that is overstocked and as far as possible fresh ground should frequently be brought into play. It is unwise to use the same plot two consecutive years for rearing chickens, as in this case the risk of gapes and other diseases is so great. When fowls are confined in runs, it is a good plan to lightly dress the land with gas lime, or water it with a 1 per cent solution of sulphuric acid.

One of the oldest remedies for gapes, but at the same time one that is exceedingly efficacious, is that of soaking the grain in urine before giving it to the birds. The ammonia escaping from the urine proves fatal to the worms and their embryos. A method which I have used with excellent results is that of dipping a long flight feather in turpentine or eucalyptus oil, and inserting it down the throat of the bird, turning it round once or twice, then gradually withdrawing it. If carefully done several worms will be brought up each time on the feather. Another method that has been tried with beneficial results is placing a little salicylate of soda in the drinking water, in the proportion of three drachms to every quart of water. The addition of soda to the drinking water very effectually kills the ova and embryos. There are some very good powders on the market, which consist largely of powdered chalk, and which are called by different names. The birds are placed in an air tight box, and a little powder blown therein, causing many of the worms to be dislodged. It is claimed that tobacco smoke has a similar effect, but I have never personally tried it.

—E. T. Brown in *Farm Poultry*.



Mrs. L. Simmons
Of Cave Spring, Ga. Breeder of S. C. Rhode
Island Reds.

Brief Mention.

The Fourth Annual Poultry and Pet Stock Show of Bradley County will be held at Cleveland, Tenn., October 2.

* * *

The name of none of our poultry raisers is more familiar to the readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN than that of Mrs. R. H. Bell, of this city. During the twenty years that Mrs. Bell has conducted the Woodland Poultry Farm many thousands of pure bred fowls have been raised and sold by her, and complaints or dissatisfaction among her customers has been an unknown quantity. Mrs. Bell is one of the pioneer breeders of pure bred fowls in this section. She has always striven for improvement, and careful watching and painstaking care have been the means by which her prize-winning flock has been brought up to a standard not easily equalled and hardly possible to excel.

The Pekin, the Business Duck.

The Pekin duck is undoubtedly the business duck of the American continent, and breeders are quick to see the merits of this variety in its large size, broad shape, and white plumage. The Rouen will rank a close second, and is a beautiful bird and a favorite in France. Pekin and Rouens weighing from nine to thirteen pounds are now quite common. The black Cayuga ranks third, and is the only pure American variety we have, and have found them a profitable bird. Also, under the same conditions they are heavier layers than the Indian Runner, and their fine black plumage presents a marked contrast among the different varieties.

Never let cockerels and pullets run together after the fourth month. Don't keep chicks together of all sizes or they will not thrive.—*American Poultry Journal*.



A Single Comb Rhode Island Red with four legs and two vents, hatched in the yards of Mrs. L. Simmons, Cave Spring, Ga. "Billy" has now a beautiful coat of Red and seems to be enjoying life. Will be three months old the 2nd of September.



A Group of Cockerels with an Average Score of 95 points, Bred and Owned by John F. Childress, Sweetwater, Tenn.



In the Dining Car on the Queen & Crescent.



Buy Your Fruit Trees Direct from Our Nursery and Save Agent's Commission

We have a general line of all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Our Nursery is free from San Jose scale. Send us a list of your wants and we will quote you our very best prices. **Apple, Peach and Mulberry Trees a specialty**

Knoxville, Tenn., July, 1906.

Dear Reader:

We have bought the Russian Mulberry and plum trees from the Robbins Nursery Co. for our poultry farm, and we think every one who is in the poultry business should have mulberries and plums for their chickens. We can highly recommend the Robbins Nursery Co. to any one who should want to buy anything in fruit line to be an honest and reliable firm. Yours truly,

Robbins Nursery Co., R. F. D. No. 2, Powell Station, Tenn.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY)

Farm Raised, vigorous birds from the best parent stock obtainable

I have some choice **B. P. Rocks**, breeders and young stock, at prices that will move them. These birds must go.

I shall only breed the Whites in the future.

D. P. Walker

Route 1

Sweetwater, Tenn.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

B. P. ROCK CHICKENS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS

"Goliath," at 19 months old, weighed 48 lbs., scored 97½ points, won first prize at Nashville show, January, 1906; also two specials for largest fowl in show. I also won 4th hen and 4th pullet, score 95 points. At North Alabama show, December, 1905, I won 1st on yearling cock "Goliath," 2nd on yearling hen, special \$5.00 on pair, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, special \$5.00 on young pair. Goliath heads my flock of breeding females, 1906, six of which are daughters of "Jumbo Jim," the 47 pound, 18 months old tom that won 2nd prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. I also have 1st and 2nd prize winning pullets at Columbia, Tenn., in my flock. I carry B. P. R. chickens of best prize winning blood—Bradley Bros. and Sid Conger strain direct. Young and old stock for sale. Patronage solicited and everything guaranteed as represented. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER

R. F. D. No. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.

THE GAINES WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED TO WIN—AND DO IT

You would probably buy the Gaines White Rocks if you could take them in your hand and see their immaculate white plumage, their unusual beauty, style and vigor.

ONLY 50 BEAUTIFUL COCKERELS LEFT FOR SALE.

10 of them sons of Bob and Alice White. No more Females for sale this year. Send for FREE Circular, which gives a list of my winnings.

If birds I ship do not please you, return them **AT ONCE. YOUR MONEY BACK** and I stand express charges **BOTH WAYS.**

E. H. Gaines, Prop'tr, GAINES' POULTRY YARDS, Gaffney, S. C.

SANDY RUN POULTRY YARDS

W. D. HARRILL & CO., Props. - - - Ellenboro, N. C.

Breeders of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Part-ridge and Buff Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Belgian Hares.

We have won this season at Atlanta, Charleston, Raleigh and Charlotte, on our birds 43 1st prizes, 32 2d, 27 3d, besides scores of specials. Prices of eggs \$2.50 per 15. We have a few good cockerels for sale, including the 1st and 4th prize winning Part-ridge Wyandotte ckl. at Raleigh, also 1st, 2d and 3d at Charlotte, price \$5 to \$10 each.

BRIEF MENTION.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Atlanta Poultry Association will be held January 7th to 11th, 1907, and will be judged by comparison. A guarantee fund to cover all premium money will be deposited in bank to insure prompt payment of all prizes. Judges will be announced later.—*H. F. Reils, Secretary.*

The Single Comb Black Minorcas, bred by S. T. Schreiber, of Rockford, Ill., have been first prize winners wherever shown. This season he has an especially strong line of excellent birds. Mr. Schreiber's ad may be found in this issue of THE HEN. We have never heard any complaint from purchasers of Schreiber's strain.

I. Davenport Williams, proprietor of the Strawberry Hill Poultry Yards, Richmond, Va., is a new acquisition to the advertising columns of THE HEN. He is a breeder of S. C. B. Leghorns, sired by his remarkable seven-pound cock. Mr. Williams is also a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and merits the success he has won as a poultryman.

The Robbins Nursery Co., Powell Station, Tenn., will be glad to answer inquiries concerning fruit or shade trees in connection with poultry plants. The stock from this nursery is clean, good stock, free from the San Jose scale, and its proprietors are thoroughly reliable and will treat readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN right. Drop them a line about fruit or shade trees.

F. S. Bullington, of Richmond, Va., breeder of the famous "Blue Ribbon" strain of White Orpingtons, is one of THE HEN's constant advertisers, and he gets results. On June 18, he received an inquiry from E. O. Miles, of the Edward O. Miles Co., Atlanta, Ga., referring to his advertisement in THE HEN, and asking for the price on a pen of White Orpingtons. This resulted in the sale of a cock and four hens. Mr. Miles was so well pleased with this purchase that three weeks later he sent an order for six more hens, and says in writing Mr. Bullington under date of July 30: "The six hens have been duly received and I am very much pleased with them." THE HEN got the business and Bullington had the goods to deliver.

Mr. Wesley Hayworth, of New Market, Tennessee, boasts of having been the owner of the most remarkable setting hen of which there is any record. This hen was on the nest constantly for five months and one week, hatching in all seventy-two chickens and twelve ducks. She was on her seventh setting when killed, and lacked only about two days of bringing this setting off. The hen weighed three and one-half pounds when she first began to set; when killed her weight was two and one-half pounds. Estimating that the chickens and ducks hatched by this unparalleled setter to weigh, when grown, four pounds each, would make a total of 336 pounds; and at ten cents per pounds the value of the product would be \$33.60. If all hens were as fond of setting as this one, incubators would soon become a thing to be despised.

They All Hatch.

E. TALLASSEE, ALA., Aug. 22, 1906.
Forbes' Poultry Yard, New Decatur, Ala.

DEAR MRS. FORBES—You know you sold papa some of your fine Leghorn eggs in February. They hatched on March 1st, 1906. We had 13 out of 14 of eggs to hatch, the hen breaking one.

Now we have a fine pullet from that hatch that has been laying three or four days.

We all think the "Forbes" pullets, as they are called, are beauties.

JAS MCKENZIE MAYE.

A Satisfied Customer.

CERRO GORDO, TENN., May 14, 1906.
Mrs. Florence Forbes, New Decatur, Ala.

KIND FRIEND—We received the eggs in fine shape. Set them Tuesday after receiving them Saturday night. We had only three hens setting at that time and had to crowd them a little. Three of the eggs mysteriously disappeared after we put them under the hen, but we had forty-two chicks hatched; which, I think, was a fine hatch. The hen mashed two in the nest, leaving us forty fine, healthy chicks to begin with.

Wishing you unlimited success in your enterprise, I beg to remain.

Yours respectfully,

R. W. DEFORD.

Stock or Eggs?

We have seen considerable said in the poultry papers against making a start in standard-bred poultry business by purchasing eggs. In a recent issue a number who are themselves advertising eggs for hatching at good high prices are found contending that the road to success is not by purchasing eggs, but by purchasing stock of high quality. Do not these same fanciers use their own eggs to secure stock which they wish to sell to the beginner? If the eggs will hatch winners and high-grade birds for the fancier, why may not the purchaser reasonably expect to secure good stock from them also?

I think these gentlemen are unconsciously casting suspicion upon the quality of eggs they are themselves selling. We all know very well that eggs are somewhat of a lottery, and that even from fine stock a single setting may give unsatisfactory returns (and it may turn out ninety per cent. of the birds), but from fifty eggs from fine, well-matured, properly-mated stock, one should reasonably look for a chance to select a pen of choice breeders. It is said that the man who sells eggs can not know exactly how they will turn out. Some pens of which much is expected may prove not to have been successfully mated.

We will admit a man's mating for eggs may prove very disappointing in results obtained, but how much better off would the purchaser of a pen of fowls find himself? There is no more certainty that the male and females in this case have been any more fortunately mated, and this pen purchased can not be reasonably supposed to be as good as the well-known breeder has retained in his own yards, from which to procure "eggs for hatching."

Right here it seems to me is the gist of the whole matter. Unless one is able to pay an enormous price for a few breeders he can not hope to secure eggs of such good quality as is contained in the germs of those eggs that the breeder secures from his own pens and offers for sale at a stated price per setting, for is it not to be supposed that a thorough fancier and up-to-date breeder retains the very best stock that he raises to fill his breeding pens for the succeeding year? If a breeder agrees to sell you eggs from his best birds, do you stand a better chance of securing something choice than you would from a trio of birds from the same breeder, that are manifestly not as good as the birds he has saved for his own pens?

All this of course is on the supposition that one is dealing with a conscientious breeder, one who when he says he will send eggs from his best birds, can be relied upon to do as he agrees. Our older breeds, at least, have now been brought to such a high state of excellence and have been carefully bred for so many years, that the matings of the most intelligent breeders can be depended upon to reproduce themselves with great certainty, and thus is afforded a chance for those who can not afford big prices to begin in a small way, at comparatively small expense, the breeding of thoroughbred poultry.

I have spent a large amount of money for both stock and eggs, and up to the present time I have received by far the best results from eggs. This is partly, at least, explained by the fact that while I always purchased good birds at really high prices, I could not afford to secure the breeder's very finest, but have been able to afford to purchase eggs from his finest, and he has been conscientious enough to send me such eggs as he agreed. For my own part I confess to having been greatly assisted in being personally acquainted with the stock and the moral character of the owners of the stock. There is a great future before the poultry industry of the United States, but there is great need of more confidence—confidence in the skill of breeders and confidence in their honesty.

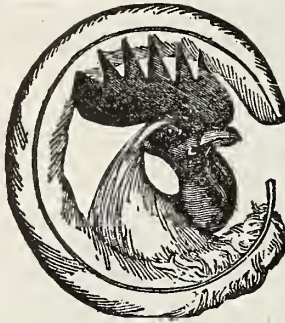
The breeder is well protected. He has his money before he fills the order. The buyer has to go simply on his faith that the breeder is an intelligent, conscientious producer of fine stock, and that he will do just as he agrees. A good name is big capital in any business, and especially necessary if one desires to be successful in the poultry industry. A satisfied customer is a permanent and productive advertisement. Some customers are hard to satisfy. I know, but the majority are reasonable human beings, and not only know when they are well used but appreciate good usage and return the favor by recommending to their friends the breeders who have treated them honestly.—Geo. E. Bergan in The Poultry Standard.

PIEDMONT**"IS THE BEST."**

Write for Catalogue
Piedmont Business College,
Lynchburg, Va.

FORBES POULTRY YARDS

NEW DECATUR, ALABAMA.



HOME OF THE CHAMPION PRIZE WINNING BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

Montgomery, Dec., 1905, Grand Sweepstake, \$50.00 for two highest scoring pens in show, Silver cup for ten best Brown Leghorns. Alabama State Fair, October, 1905, Special for ten best Leghorns in show. Birmingham, 1904, Special for ten best Leghorns in show. Montgomery, January, 1905, Silver cup for ten best Leghorns. Huntsville, 1904, Special on display. At five shows won over 100 prizes.

Stock for sale EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Agent for Conkey's Roup cure and Cornell Incubator and Brooders.

Hope's Great Jewelry Store

Is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the South
Established 1868

Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches.

Our Manufacturing Department is prepared to repair the finest imported and domestic Watches, Jewelry and to reset Gems.

Our Copper Plate Engraving executes all orders in correct and elegant manner. Our Optical Department enjoys the most enviable reputation. IN EVERY DEPARTMENT we are constantly filling MAIL ORDERS from all sections of the South. Write us when in need of anything in our line.

HOPE BROS., 519 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Rogers Breeds the Winning Buff Rocks

Fine in Color. Up on Weight. Eggs \$2.00 per Setting.

WALTER ROGERS, - - - - - Cleveland, Tenn.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW

ABOUT MAUND'S PRIZE-WINNING

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Then Write for Free Circular

A. T. MAUND, :: :: :: Geneva, Ga.

GIDEON O. HARNE'S MINORCAS

The World's Undisputed Champions, Developed by Careful Selection from Foundation Stock of First Prize Winners. Bred for Vigor, Beauty of Shape and Laying Qualities. True Winners of the Blue.



Cochins, White Leghorns, and White Plymouth Rocks. Place your order quick and avoid the rush.

GIDEON O. HARNE,

V.-Pres. Black Minorca Club for Maryland

Box 138, Wolfsville, Md.



SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

There is no success with Poultry unless your Foundation Stock is the Best.

THE PALACE POULTRY YARDS

J. T. SNELSON, Proprietor.

Breeders of High Class Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes.

BIRDS FOR SALE ~ EGGS IN SEASON

We have a fine lot of Homer Pigeons for Squab Raising. Prices on Application.

Ours is the largest and most extensive Poultry Plant in South Carolina. It will pay you to visit our place.

Congress and Sumter Sts., CHARLESTON, S. C.

BRED TO LAY

BRED TO WIN

S. C. Brown and White Leghorns

1000 Choice Birds for Sale. Write your wants to

F. H. RUSSELL, Box H. Wakeman, Ohio



BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Second Pen, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

Over 200 regular and special prizes at fifteen great shows. Eggs \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Free circulars on Matings and Show Record.

E. E. CARTER, 967 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.

White Plymouth Rocks (Exclusively)

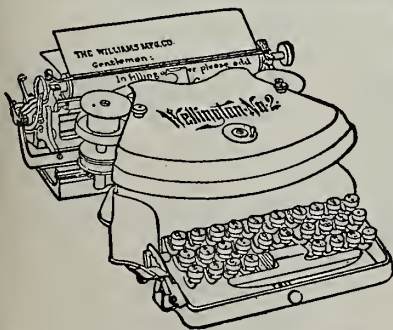
Hardy, Vigorous, Farm Raised. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Eggs \$2 per Setting

JOE KNOTT, R. F. D. No. 2, Knoxville, Tenn.

WHY NOT

Come to the fountain for your stock and eggs? My winnings at four shows, including Atlanta, Ga., 40, and 16 first, more than all of my competitors. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Some fine cockerels and good breeding pullets for sale. Address the

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PARK, Lock Box 74, Burlington, N. C.



Wellington Typewriter

Simple, Durable, VISIBLE WRITING
PERFECT ALIGNMENT

"We make the statement positively that they are absolutely the best, excelling all others in simplicity, durability and accuracy; we are using 75 of them in our Philadelphia and New York Stores. They have our unqualified endorsement."

—John Wanamaker

Sold and Guaranteed by

KNOXVILLE STAMP CO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

A World's Record.

On the occasion of the great San Francisco disaster the entire resources of the Southern Pacific Company were employed to their utmost in saving and relieving the people. They were the first to order by wire, from adjacent cities, car loads of food supplies for free distribution. They threw wide open their gates, and passengers were carried free on their Ferry Steamers, which never stopped running from San Francisco to Oakland Pier. They ran steamers around the water front picking up all refugees congregated on the wharves for safety. From Oakland Pier the people were carried free to whatever point they could care for themselves or be cared for—whether it was Berkeley, Cal., or Boston, Mass.; Portland, Ore., or Portland, Maine. Within ten days the Southern Pacific Company carried free 224,069 passengers. The value of which, computed at lowest rates for the class of service rendered, amounted to \$540,083.69, and this covers only the earnings of the line west of El Paso.

Canvass of accommodations in the interior of the State was made that refugees might be properly directed. Canvass of avenues of employment was made by wiring large industries that employment might be provided. Information Bureaus were established at nine points in the burned district of San Francisco, which were served by horseback riders and automobiles. Messengers carrying bulletins relative to train service, relief work, information about finding people and general public information, including statement of accommodations for relief at outside cities. Inquiries from eastern cities by the thousands from eastern friends regarding missing people were answered as far as possible, the officers using all the avenues at their command.

Transportation for relief committees, hospitals corps, physicians and nurses was arranged for on a large scale between adjacent cities and San Francisco. The State Health Board was given transportation for its employees in the sanitary service. Transportation of relief supplies was given precedence over all other trains. Nearly all were run on passenger train time. Milk, bread, etc., which were badly needed, were brought in free in baggage cars.

Gasoline for automobiles early became exhausted, and a large number of machines in the service of Emergency Hospitals, physicians, military and civil authorities and relief committees were tied up. The Southern Pacific Company furnished for these machines every drop of gasoline in its stores. In addition, it wired to nearby cities for all automobile parts which were likely to be needed in an emergency. These were supplied free to any one engaged in emergency and relief service.

The transportation of relief supplies from April 18th to May 23rd, computed at lowest tariff rates over the Southern Pacific Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Oregon Short Line Railroad, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, amounted to \$445,400.00, representing 1603 full car loads, in addition to a great many less than car load shipments. This does not include business handled by the express companies, of which there were quite a good many cars on which the railroad company received no compensation.

Much more than this has been done by the Southern Pacific Company since dates named, so that their entire contribution runs way beyond \$1,000,000.

Before accurate or adequate information could be gotten by the San Francisco office to President Harriman he was rushing by special train to the scene of disaster. For several weeks he maintained headquarters in his car at Oakland Pier, surrounded by the operating and traffic officers of the road. He was in close and constant personal touch with the civil and military authorities, relief committees, etc., attended several committee meetings daily, and took a prominent and helpful part in every movement for the rehabilitation of San Francisco.

There was nothing that the Company's officers could think of that would prove helpful that they did not do. Neither men or means were spared to accomplish the Company's object to care for the people. While all this was done under the most trying circumstances and difficult conditions, to the credit of the Southern Pacific Company's operating department be it said, that it was done without one accident and without injury to life or limb of a single passenger. The *New York Sun* has truly said, "the Southern Pacific Company made a world's record."

The annual fall meeting of the Tennessee Trotting Association will occur at Knoxville race track September 11 to 14. This promises to be quite an interesting affair. Many of the prizes run well up into the hundreds. J. W. Brownlee, of this city, is secretary of the Association.

Feed Stuffs for Poultry.

Generally speaking, the feed value of food stuffs is not so well understood by the average poultry raisers and farmers as they should be for the largest profit. I have found that low priced food stuffs as a rule are the most costly feed in the end. Food stuffs to have a practical value must be sweet and clean, and be of a variety that will furnish the poultry just the nutriment required that may be desired, without the poultry having to digest a lot of waste material that they have no immediate use for. As the old saying goes, "It's just what you put into a thing as to what you take out." This saying is certainly true in the poultry industry, as hens are only capable of developing eggs or meat to that capacity in accordance with the material they have to work with. Nature has not given them the power of converting what they eat into any element different from the element the feed actually contains. To illustrate the matter in a plain way, supposing that 160 hens were fed one bushel of corn, which is a fair day's ration for that number. The bushel of corn alone does not contain lime or protein enough to develop over 32 eggs, which would be only 73 eggs per hen in a year, but it contains fat forming material enough for 320 hens for one day or as much again as 160 hens should have for best results. Now as the whole food stuff must be digested before the egg producing material is available for the development of the eggs, it is plain to be seen that the energy of the digestive organs when fed on a corn ration entirely is taxed to about double the capacity they should be, which means a loss to the raiser of no less than 50 cents per hen in a year. A ration for the winter months that will be found very satisfactory is as follows: Morning feed, kafir corn one part, oats nineteen parts, one quart to fifteen hens, fed in a deep litter. Noon feed, wheat bran three parts, clover or alfalfa meal one part, corn meal one part, ground beef scrap two parts, one quart to fifteen hens, fed dry in troughs. Night feed, wheat and yellow corn equal parts, 1-4 quarts to fifteen hens, fed in litter. My reasons for feeding dry feed and feeding it at noon-day are, as the middle of the day is generally the most comfortable part of the day, feed that does not require much exercise to eat should be fed at that time. The feed being dry they can not be greedy in eating it, they have to eat it slow. This develops a power of digestion that can not be reached in any other way. By feeding whole grains morning and night in the litter, they have to work hard to find it. This particular exercise develops heat and muscle, two important qualities that must be reached before they are in condition to produce eggs. Hens standing around idle in the cold are living at the expense of the owner, when if they were given the proper conditions and plenty of work to do, they are more productive than any other animal on the farm. A practical ration for young chicks should be similar to that for laying hens, except the beef scraps which should be fed sparingly until the chicks are six weeks old. The grains should be cracked fine and all mixed together and fed dry. There are several brands of poultry foods on the market today that are a correct balanced ration, and if fed according to the directions that come with them they will be found a very profitable investment.—*American Poultry Advocate*.

Raising Squabs.

With proper preparation and attention squab raising may be made to pay. There is an active demand for them at good prices—\$2.50 to \$4.00 per dozen. Now is suggested as a good time for those wishing to engage in the business to buy the birds when they may be purchased at about \$2 a pair, where they previously sold at from \$3.50 to \$6 a pair. Such prices, however, are hardly likely to continue, and by fall may be up again to the previous high prices.

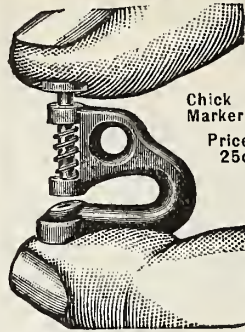
A successful breeder at Kirksville, Mo., has a flock of 800 birds in flourishing condition. One thing that should be impressed upon those who contemplate going into business is that it may be conducted on a very small piece of ground, less than an acre being required to raised as large a flock as could be desired.

It is a mistake to think that it requires a large sum to go into the business. The pen and quarters all complete need not cost more than \$240. The birds at present prices would cost only \$20 for ten pair, which is all that will be needed to found a flock. It is not advisable for beginners to buy more than ten pair and go into the business on a small scale at first. If this is done they can suffer no great loss if their venture is a failure.

Ten pair are quite enough to enable the amateur to find out whether he can make it a profitable business; provided, of course, that the birds are well mated at the beginning.

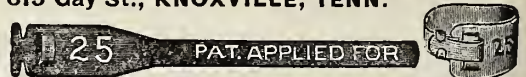
SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

615 Gay St., KNOXVILLE, TENN.



Chick
Marker
Price
25c

Your
Orders
Will
Have
Prompt
Attention



Pat. Dec. 23, 1902

Champion Leg Bands
12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 50c.
Initials, 10c for 100.
Superior Leg Bands
12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 50c.
Pigeon Bands
12 for 30c, 25 for 60c, 50 for \$1.00

POULTRY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

Here is the White Hill Poultry Farm

What Have You for Sale? We Have the Very Best.

High quality and low prices is our motto. We can furnish you any number and at prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each for breeding and exhibition stock. Write us your wants; we do not leave our customers dissatisfied. Nothing but nice, healthy vigorous stock for sale. Eggs for hatching after November 1st. :: :: :: :: ::

A. J. Lawson, Mgr. R. No. 7. Cleveland, Tenn.

Agents for Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders

WILBER'S WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Positively none better

BRED TO LAY AND WIN, AND DO IT. 132 regular, specials and cups in seven great shows past three years. Grand flock growing cockerels and pullets, sons and daughters of our famous past seasons' winners. Many fine yearling breeders at right prices. Handsome catalog for stamp. Write your wants.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

WILBER BROS. :: Box G, Petros, Tenn.

STATE VICE-PRESIDENT NATIONAL S. C. W. LEGHORN CLUB

TULANE HOTEL NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Most Central Location in the City. Strictly first-class in every particular. The table is our special feature. Hand baggage transferred to and from station free of charge. Patronage respectfully solicited. * * * * *

RATES \$2.00, \$2.50, and rooms with bath \$3.00 per day

Two blocks from Union Station

R. B. JONES, Manager

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

If you want pedigreed line bred stock, write me. Yearling and two-year-old breeders for sale now. Young stock after September 1st. If you want birds to win in fast company, I have them. Will gladly furnish feathers correct in surface and under color to any new breeder in doubt as to color, etc. Correspondence solicited.

L. K. TERRELL, Birmingham, Ala.
State V. P. American Rhode Island Red Club. 3rd V. P. National S. C. Rhode Island Red Club

VERNON HALL POULTRY FARM HIGH POINT, N. C.

Breeders of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Only

Have been breeding them for eleven years. Have raised hundreds of prize winners and have a show record not equalled by any other breeder in the South

Eggs from best matings for delivery in May and June
\$2.00 per setting of 15.

A. E. TATE, - - - - - Proprietor

DINWIDDIE'S STANDARD AND BUSINESS BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Stock for sale, better this season than ever before. Standard Bred, fit to win; Business Bred for eggs; for size, Business fed on a balanced ration; raised on a free range. These are the guaranteed combined qualities of my birds. Write for prices, stating your wants. HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.

J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENNESSEE

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Line bred for 10 years. Winners at Cincinnati (big A. P. A. meeting); Nashville, Louisville, Princeton, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky. Thirteen out of 25 firsts, 9 seconds, 6 thirds, 5 fourths and 1 fifth, in competition with 825 Barred Rocks shown by 70 exhibitors from eight states.

Did your matings produce the quality that you expected? Did those eggs you bought hatch the kind of birds that you want to introduce into your flock? Don't you need one of those great big yellow legged, close, narrow, snappy, barred cockerels to help you out in the show room or to head your best pen? Then write to us. We can furnish birds with quality to suit for any purpose.

CLOVERBLOOM POULTRY YARDS

Benj. H. Baker, Mgr.

OWENSBORO, KY.

Walker's Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes The Farmer's Friend The Fancier's Favorite

Are line bred and mated to produce winners for you as well as us. Place your order for eggs at once and start right. We won firsts in all the leading shows this season. We can furnish eggs from prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 15. Order today. NONE BETTER. We have a nice lot of young stock coming on.

WALKER BROS., Route 1, Madisonville, Tenn.

The QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

Is over two hundred and fifty miles the shortest and twelve hours the quickest line from points reached through Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham and Meridian to Shreveport, Dallas, Ft. Worth, El Paso and points reached through these gateways. Operating the most modern vestibule trains with through sleepers and dining cars to both Shreveport and New Orleans. For cheapest rates, schedules and other information apply to

C. H. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agt.
New Orleans, La.

R. J. ANDERSON, Asst. G. P. A.
New Orleans, La.

J. W. WOOD, Traveling Passenger Agent - - - Meridian, Miss.

Get Acquainted with Your Hens.

There is no season of the year when it is more necessary to get acquainted with your flock than now, says Wallace's Farmer. After the chickens are raised, on most farms the care of the flock devolves upon the women and boys of the family who feed and water, but have not that intimate knowledge of the flock which is essential to success. Go into the hen house in the morning after the dishes are done and see whether any members of the flock are still on the roosts, or standing humped in a corner. If they are, catch them, shut them up for a day or so, and watch developments. You may be able to avert an attack of roup.

See if you have any hens that are just beginning or are not quite finished with the molt. If you have, get rid of them if they are in the market condition, unless they are your breeding birds. A hen that has not finished her molt by this date will never pay her keep over winter.

If you have any late hatched chicks, provide some other place than the house of the laying hens for them. They will all be bullied by the older birds, will not lay anyway until spring, and are more liable to colds which might prove infectious than are the older birds.

If you raise early chicks you will be mating the breeding pens in a little over two months, and must dispose of culls. Why carry them over in the hope that they will lay eggs enough to pay for their keep? They will just be ready for laying when they must go. Get rid of them now.

As to the cockerels, while it is well to sell every cull on the place, do not sell yourself short of breeders. You should have at least one extra mate to insure against accident and for a large flock two, but don't carry over a lot of dollar roosters. A dollar will barely cover the cost of the bird, not to speak of the annoyance of wintering him.

Visit the house at night after the chicks have gone to roost and listen for wheezing or rattling in the throat, and nip the threatened attack of roup at the start. It seldom pays to doctor sick fowls; they are nearly worthless as breeders after a sick spell, sometimes worse than useless, as they simply pass on a weakness which should not be permitted in the flock. A fowl that has recovered from a sickness is worth only what he will bring on the market, and the time required to cure it is worth more than the bird. If you are on your guard you will be able to prevent a general attack of illness. A little time spent in preventing illness is of twice the value of that spent in curing it.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist*.

Keeps Liking Them Better.

We have bred Buff Leghorns long enough to determine their merits, and we like them better each year.

Like the Whites they are free from the objectionable dark pin feathers, and yet the buff color is not easily soiled by soot and dirt. In this respect they are more desirable than any other variety of Leghorns. If they are less desirable in utility qualities I have failed to discover wherein it is.

One other very important consideration: they are extremely hardy. This, I consider one of the most valuable characteristics of any utility breed of fowls. Barring accidents by hawks and chicken-eating cats, every Buff Leghorn chick can be raised to maturity if given anything like decent care.

I have tested several of the leading breeds of poultry and I have yet to find one that will equal the Buff Leghorns for hardiness. It would take some time and a good deal of space to say all that is deserving of the handsomest of all the buff breeds, but I fear I have taken up too much space now.—J. B. Garvin in *"American Poultry Advocate"*.

A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

Mr. Russell Miller writes: "Fall is the time I get my hens in condition to lay eggs in winter. I begin early to feed them on Purina Mash, which is a mixture of Alfalfa, meat scrap, middlings and other proteins—all of which are good egg material. As a result, my hens begin laying early and keep it up all through the season when 'new laid' eggs are bringing fancy prices. Purina Mash is made by the Purina Mills, and the advantage in feeding it is that you get a feed made up of the right ingredients in right proportions to produce most eggs. Then you save all the fuss and bother of buying different feeds and mixing them yourself. The Purina Mills have facilities for measuring and mixing that insure uniformity all the time. I can buy it cheaper than I could mix it myself. I also find it pays to feed my laying hens Purina Scratch Feed every day in the year."

Your dealer can get you Purina Poultry Feeds in "checkerboard" sacks, absolutely guaranteed, from the PURINA MILLS, St. Louis, Mo., Acme Milling Co., Portland, Ore., or The Tillson Co., Tillsonburg, Ontario.

Signs of a Good Horse.

Never have a horse brought out, or up, or down, to you, but go to his stall, and investigate for yourself, certain details which, once you know them, require no special accumen to decide upon or to be aware of. For instance, is there grain in the manger, and the hour of feeding some time past? He may be a bad feeder, nervous, delicate—well to call the veterinarian's attention to this point. Is the straw under his forefeet unusually trampled or broken? May be one of those irritable nervous "weavers" horses which constantly sway from side to side, who are also generally bad feeders and poor property. Are stall posts or sides battered or kicked? He may be a kicker (by day and night, spoiling his own rest and that of other horses.) Does he tear or eat his blankets? Is he tied in any special way, or simply, and as other horses are? Is he gentle to approach and handle—no nipping, kicking or pulling back on the halter? Does he stand square on both feet, or rest one or both alternately? Does he back quietly from the stall, picking up each hind leg without spasmodic jerking? And when he turns in the gangway does he do so smoothly, or does he flinch (in front) as if the boards were not even, or his feet hurt him more or less? Are his eyes staring and expressionless, his ears always forward?—indicative of defective vision.

Once out of his stall, notice that he submits quietly to being wiped over, and betrays no resentment while harnessing, at accepting the bit, bridle, crupper, etc., etc., and decorously permitting all necessary alterations and attentions. Accept no departure from absolute docility of deportment; for, be sure that if the animal betrays either excitability, nervousness or vice in the dealer's hands, he will be far worse with you, for you know you don't know and he will know you don't know—and those combinations spell trouble. In the same way see him led out and put to the vehicle to which he is to be driven, noting each stage of the process, viewing him always with the icily critical eye of the individual who does not (yet) own him. Excuse nothing and make no allowances for less. If he makes a move you don't fancy, say so frankly and look further—there are plenty of horses—"Team Owners' Review."

The chicken is no longer regarded as a nuisance on a farm. The farmer knows that when hogs are 5 cents a pound chicks are from 10 to 12, and the corn it takes to lay one pound of fat on a hog will easily lay a pound of fat on a chicken, and the pound of chicken will always sell for twice as much as the pound of hog, and when the modern successful farmer sees his chickens eating corn with the hogs he never drives them away.—*Inland Poultry Journal.*

A Check for \$2.25

Will be sent to every reader of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN who will sign fifteen coupons and hand them out to their friends, as soon as they are returned to us properly filled out according to our terms expressed on the coupon.

This is a rare chance for some of our readers to

Make a Little Extra Money

It does not involve any obligation whatever on your part, more than to sign your name to the coupons and hand them to your friends.

Write us a postal card, saying you want to see the proposition and we will mail you the coupons. If they are not all returned to us

We Pay Cash

for those that are returned—so that in any event you are compelled to make money in the transaction.

Write at once for the coupons.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.
Knoxville, Tennessee

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Carries eight varieties of thoroughbred birds from whose pens we are able at all times to furnish eggs, trapnested and true to breed.

Pen No.1—White Wyandottes.

Headed by a fine cockerel true to type and color and properly mated to twelve handsome females. These birds possess both beauty of form and color and have proven themselves prolific egg producers. Up to weight and pure white. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No.2—Barred Rocks

No finer male can be found in the South than the one that heads this pen. Typical in shape and fine in station with the real blue barring so pleasing to the eye. He is most excellently mated to only four grand females. Eggs from this pen are \$5.00 per 15 straight.

Pen No.3—Barred Rocks

In this pen are twelve exceptionally fine hens mated for best results to most excellent blocky birds of good color. They are up to weight and good egg producers. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

Pen No.4—White Rocks

The cock at the head of this pen is typical in shape. He is grand in size and color, and mated with due regard for results to twelve hens specially selected for size and vigor. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No.5—S. C. B. Orpingtons

The S. C. Buff Orpington has many admirers and no one could fail to admire this handsome pen of twelve females, headed by a magnificent cock. The mating has been made with due regard to results. They are fine layers and excellent table fowls. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Our eggs from the first nine pens are trapnested, numbered and dated, absolutely fresh, selected with the greatest care, properly packed and shipped on the same day order is received.

We can furnish superior stock and eggs in limited numbers from any of the above varieties, and can fill orders for any variety of stock or eggs. Write us your wants.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Poultry Department KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Pen No.6—Black Langshans

The male bird heading this pen is of fine size and color and the four females are fully up to standard weight with excellent feathering and color. This mating will give fine results. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No.7—S. C. B. Leghorns

A pen of twelve Brown beauties headed by a richly colored cockerel. The mating would please the most exacting as due regard has been paid to color and size. These birds are bred for eggs and for beauty and they have measured up to the requirements. Eggs \$3.00 per setting of 15.

Pen No.8—S. C. W. Leghorns

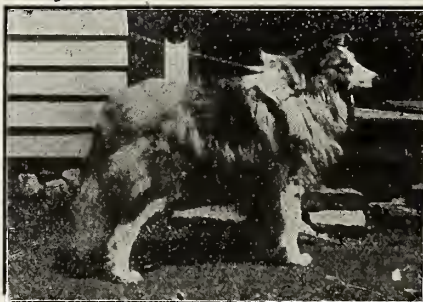
This is a pen of white birds. The females are properly mated to an active, vigorous cock that is typical of the breed. They are fine layers and the results of the mating should be excellent. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No.9—S. S. Hamburgs

This is a pen of prize winners and are most beautifully marked. They are birds of fine plumage, hardy, vigorous and excellent layers. Eggs \$1.50 for 15.

Pen No.10—S. C. B. Leghorns

A pen of fifteen fine females, bred to a handsome richly colored cock. This pen is not trapnested, but mated especially for eggs. Many of these birds are of the same strain and as good as some in Pen No. 7. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.



REDUCTION.

Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3.50 for 50, \$6.50 per 100 from my famous Rose and S. C. Browns, and S. C. White Leghorns and P. Ducks. Barred and Buff Rocks. 242 and 240 eggs to a pullet, big eggs too. A fine lot of Collie pups. Box. 75.

W. W. KULP, Pottstown, Pa.

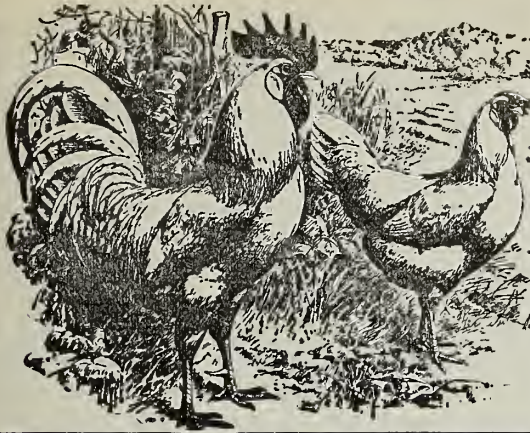
THE FUN'S ALL OVER—We must now "Get busy"

My Black Minorcas prove their superiority over the entire South by meeting and defeating every breeder of Black Minorcas in the South; by taking every first, second and third "except two," with a score of 94 to 95%. I have sold every bird I can spare. Don't write me for prices on stock. I have mated only one pen of 10 females, not a bird in this pen scoring less than 93%. Eggs \$2.00 for 13 straight. H. B. LANDSEN, Black Minorca Specialist, Guntersville, Ala.



INCUBATORS ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

Without paying us one single cent in advance. Our Standard machines are used and indorsed by thousands of successful poultry breeders. All the features of merit found in other machines worth having are combined in ours, which makes them the very best all-around business batchers in existence. Large, handsome catalogue, with building plans, etc., free to intending purchasers. Address THE STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Dept. E, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.



R. C. Brown and S. C. White
LEGHORNS
..AND..
S. C. Black Minorcas

FINE PENS TO SELL

I breed to lay, winners in the best shows. Cockerels from hens that layed 253 eggs in 1904. These birds will improve your strain in laying, as they are bred for this purpose. Write me.

FRED AXLEY
SWEETWATER, TENN.
Route No. 5

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South

All birds standard bred, correct color, hardy and prolific. None but the best allowed to live. Send us your orders if you wish to start right. List of winnings, with matings for 1906 free.

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special Prize Matings, \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM, WEST DURHAM, N. C.

Cooper's Rose Comb White Leghorns
Lay the Eggs and Win the Ribbons.
SAM M. COOPER,
Fountain City, Tenn.

Farmers, I Will Credit You

I have been editing a farm paper in the South for forty years, and I have known personally and by correspondence many thousands of farmers. In all these years, and among that great number, I cannot count ten whom I would not trust. I have always said that there is no better credit risk in the world than the Southern farmer. Now I am going to show my faith by my works. I am going to credit you.

Ever since 1869 I have been editor of the Southern Agriculturist. I have spent my whole life in the study of the problems which confront the Southern farmer. I have spent years in each of the principal Southern States, and I have studied the needs of every crop grown on Southern soil. I know what the farmers are interested in, because I receive letters every day from all parts of the South, asking me questions. I know that the answers we give to these inquiries in every issue of the Southern Agriculturist are correct and practical, because rarely a day passes that some of my farmer friends do not write me that they have followed my advice and made money. Don't you agree, therefore, that I have every reason for knowing that the Southern Agriculturist prints what the Southern farmers want, and that its advice makes and saves for them thousands of dollars every year?

I don't ask you to send me money for something you do not know about and probably have not seen. Our rule with old subscribers is strictly cash in advance, and we already have 50,000 readers, who cheerfully respond to that rule. To new subscribers, however, we make this offer: Send us your name, and we will enter it on our mailing list. If, after receiving three copies of the paper, you find that it is not what you want, tell us so, and we will stop sending it to you, and you will not be out one cent. If you decide it is what you want, we will not collect the first year's subscription until you have received the paper three months. Remember, the credit offer is made to new subscribers only, to give them a chance to try the Southern Agriculturist without risk. Just write me a letter like this:

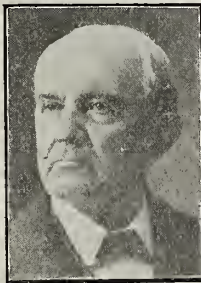
Maj. Thos. J. Key, Editor Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, Tenn.:

Please enter my name upon your subscription list for one year, for which I agree to pay 50 cents three months from date.

Sign and date the letter (a postal card will do), and send it to me and I will begin sending you the Southern Agriculturist at once. You will then be on the road to prosperity.

THOS. J. KEY.

P. S.—If you can conveniently send the fifty cents with order, I will send you the paper fifteen months; in other words, I will give it to you for three months for advance payment. For \$1.00 I will send you the paper three years.



Maj. Thos. J. Key

The Old Speckled Hen.

I remember the day when they brought 'em our way,
The new fashioned egg from the new fashioned pen,
But dearer to me than this modern lay
Is the old fashioned egg from the old speckled hen.

You may talk of the Reds, of the Leghorns and Rocks,
Of the Wyandottes, Hamburgs and modern flocks,
But sweeter the cackle that greeted me then
Was the lay of old Biddy, the old speckled hen.

They now feed 'em pepper and ground bone and stuff,
There's Journals and Scorings and exhibitions enough;
Thus they coax out the eggs from the modern pen.
But she was always on deck, was the old speckled hen.

With the dawn of the day she got after her work,
And to fill the egg basket she scratched like a Turk,
And when groceries were low in the cupboard,
Oh! then,
We bartered the eggs from the old speckled hen.

But she's given her place to a modern breed.
I may sing of her virtues, but no one gives heed.
But if St. Peter's a place for the faithful, Oh! then,
I'll greet in the future the old speckled hen.
—C. W. Collinge, in *Successful Poultry Journal*

Where Chicken Raising Fails.

A personal inspection of a dozen or two of poultry houses on small homesteads in the rural towns near Washington shows why a number of the amateur poultry keepers have given up that branch of agriculture as a dismal failure. A human being would hardly expect to live and thrive under filthy conditions, and there is no reason why poultry should be expected to do more than ordinary people. Yet this seems to be the rule and not the exception in the small home plot where each householder tries to steal in a few spare moments in earning for himself something from the soil.

These poultry houses are seemingly in an ill-kept, filthy condition, with probably white-wash on the walls four or five years old, cobwebs in every corner and, above all, no light except from the single doorway, which, of course, in winter time, remains shut for the greater part of the day. One poultry house visited in particular was a very good sample of this bad practice. This house was located in a thickly wooded plot, with no chance of sunlight ever streaming in. On account of the sloping condition of the site, the house was built up a little off the ground, but, nevertheless, under it ran a tiny brooklet, which, of course, would be swelled beyond its natural size during the heavy winter rains. Thus dampness could easily penetrate into the house and cause pneumonia and diarrhoea among the flock. In addition, the house faced the north and east, exposed to the chilling and damp winds of winter, instead of having a cheery, bright outlook to the south and west.

If one wants to succeed in poultry raising, common sense should be the law by which one should judge of the best practices. Cleanliness, above all, is probably the key to the whole situation. Of course, there must be a rational diet and the chickens should be allowed to have ample exercise. In the summer time they use the poultry house but little, but the great problem of raising the fowls comes up in the winter and their ailments may be ascribed probably more to the housing conditions than to any other single fact.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

BILTMORE POULTRY :: YARDS

You cannot produce: "Eggs \$5.00 per Setting," with birds at \$5.00 each.

We can supply you with birds that will, —At the price of 2 or 3 settings.

J. ROBT. LIVINGSTON, Supt.
BILTMORE, N. C.

What Makes Quality in Eggs.

The grocer soon learns that he must send good eggs to his customers or he will not have them long, and the farmer who is progressive will soon learn that he must do the same. The word "fresh," when applied to eggs, may mean a great deal, or it may not. The egg grower who wishes to create a regular demand for his eggs at high prices must market his stock promptly, for there is nothing that so disgusts the experienced handler of eggs as to find that the eggs that he bought for fresh had been held in the country for two or three weeks. Storage eggs that are put into the refrigerator immediately after they are laid, come out better, after four or five months have elapsed, than the eggs that are allowed to remain in the farmer's pantry for a month after they are laid before they are marketed.

Much depends upon the selection of eggs for hatching. Eggs for hatching should be of uniform shape and size and thickness of shell. Rough-shelled, dirty, mottled eggs with thin shells should be excluded. Eggs which are over five days old should not be used. Every egg when laid should be carefully dated, to show when taken from the nest, in order to avoid error on this point.

Sour buttermilk, or even whey, makes excellent feed for fowls, but it is much better to mix the ground grain with it than to place it where they can drink it, in order to avoid waste, as much of it is rendered filthy if placed where the fowls have free access to it. An egg beaten in milk and thickened with ground oats and meal of any consistency will be eagerly eaten by young chickens, but if cooked as bread and crumbled, it will be better.

Don't wash duck eggs, for washing takes off the natural coating, opening the pores in the shell, and paves the way to early decay.

Little chicks have no teeth and must have sand, crushed bone, shell and charcoal in some form, with which to grind their food.

The chicks should have a varied ration as well as the older fowls. It helps digestion and undoubtedly they enjoy the change.

If by accident an egg is broken in the setter's nest do not neglect to take it out and clean all the eggs that have been soiled by it.

Your chicks should be fed regularly and each should get its share; this is very important and should not be overlooked if good results are expected.

Do not set a hen on a nest box the second time without a thorough cleansing and white-washing.

A bill of fare is as necessary in the poultry yard as in our own household for best results.

The hen needs more feed and drink when she begins to lay.

Patent Allowed.

Mr. J. A. Bickerdike, the "Trap Nest Man" of Millersville, Ill., writes us that he has received word from the Patent Office in Washington that the patent on his Superior Trap Nest has been allowed. He says:

"This will enable us to push our business more than ever. The past year was a hummer for the trap nest business. We have been swamped with letters. Calls for trap nests have come from across the sea, our correspondence reaching to Europe, Africa, New Zealand and other foreign countries, while our home trade reaches to every state and territory in the Union. Within four months after placing them on the market last fall, we sold more than 1,000 nests."

We congratulate Mr. Bickerdike upon his success. He not only has a "Superior" trap nest in fact as well as name, but he realizes that the road to success lies through publicity and has spent money liberally in advertising space in the poultry papers. And it has paid him handsomely. Although the "Superior" was first put upon the market last fall, its fame has already spread over the entire country and to foreign countries, and the result of this publicity will undoubtedly be a continually increasing volume of orders that will "swamp" Mr. Bickerdike in fact. Mr. Bickerdike will testify that it pays to advertise.

\$500 REWARD

Has been offered for Twenty Years for a case of rheumatism which could not be cured with DR. DRUMMOND'S RHEUMATIC REMEDIES. They drive the disease from the blood, and restore stiff joints, drawn cords, and hardened muscles. If your druggist does not stock the remedies, write us about your case. DRUMMOND MEDICINE CO., 84 Nassau St., New York.



IF BLUE RIBBON QUALITY IS WHAT YOU ARE AFTER

HARDIN'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE WYANDOTTES AND S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

will please you to a high degree. Unquestionably the greatest combination laying and exhibition strains in existence. First Prize Winners at recent Atlanta and Knoxville shows.

200 CHOICE LEGHORN COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale at very attractive prices to quick buyers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize matings; Leghorns \$2.00 per 15. Wyandottes and Minorcas \$3.00

Catalog for the asking, address

VALLE CRUCIS FARM

W. H. HARDIN, SUPT. VALLE CRUCIS, N. C.
STATE V. P. NAT. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN & WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUBS

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

MRS. J. A. MARTIN, Johnson City, Tenn.,

Breeds the Winners in S. C. Buff Orpingtons

1st and 3rd Cockerel, 1st and 4th Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pen, at Knoxville, Tenn., show, January, 1906.

Eggs and Stock at Any Time.

HILL TOP POULTRY FARM

White Wyandottes, of Most Popular Strain in America

Those wanting first-class stock and eggs are invited to write or call on

A. H. CARPENTER, - New Middleton, Tenn.

WINNING BROWN LECHORNS

My birds prove the claim wherever they are shown. They never meet defeat. At Birmingham, Montgomery, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Jan. 17-19, 1906, in the hottest class ever shown in the South, I made clean sweep in Cockerels, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and had my full share of the other prizes. Send for circular.

EGGS \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. \$6 per 100 for Incubators

M. S. COPELAND, Powell's Station, Tenn.

WHERE POULTRY PAYS

Poultry pays best where the Local Markets are the best.

The great factory towns along the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

need an increased poultry supply.

Investigate openings for the poultry business in the sections reached by the Southern.

For information apply

GUY L. STEWART,
Agent, Equitable Bldg.,
ATLANTA, GA.

W. L. HENDERSON,
Agent, 23 South Royal St.,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

M. V. RICHARDS,
Land and Industrial Agt.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. J. HILLIDGE,
122 West Eighth St.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

BRED IN THE PURPLE

The foundation stock is the best that scientific mating could produce or money buy. At great Nashville Show, Jan. 1-8, 1906, won 1st Cockerel, 1st Hen and 3rd Pullet, class of 300.

HARRY CLUB STRAIN

J. T. DAVIS, = Lewisburg, Tenn.

BRED FOR UTILITY
BRED TO LAY

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

BRED FOR FANCY
BRED TO WIN

At Sandy Creek, Phoenix and New York State Fair, the hottest shows in New York State in 1904-05, I won 76 prizes and special on my Blue Barred Rocks. Brahmas, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Bantam, Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Hatch guaranteed. Rouen Duck Eggs \$1.25 per 11; Toulouse Geese Eggs 40c. each. Catalogue free.

PULASKI, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1906.

Dear Sir:—Out of the 26 eggs I purchased of you I got 26 chicks, 11 of them were pullets, and yesterday I got 11 eggs, and get from 6 to 10 eggs every day.

Yours truly,

THOS. WILDER.

MAPLELING POULTRY YARDS, H. DAILY, Propr.

Box S.

PULASKI, OSWEGO CO. NEW YORK.

D. R. MAYO

625 GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Poultry Supplies, Field and Garden Seeds

DARLING'S FEEDS. BEEF MEAL, BONE MEAL, SHELL AND GRIT.

A full line Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Write me your needs

WHITE WYANDOTTES

(PURITY STRAIN)

Again prove their superiority by winning at Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Charleston, S. C., in hottest competition, 3 Firsts, 1 Second, 1 Third, 1 Fourth, and 3 Special Ribbons.

Eggs from pens scoring 94½, 93¾, 93¾, 93¼, 92¾, with 1st Hen Columbia (Com.), \$3.00. From other choice pens, \$2.00.



YATES BROTHERS, - - Greenville, S. C.

NOLL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED TO LAY
BRED TO WIN

Have again proven their superior qualities at the big Missouri State Show, Dec. 12 to 16, 1905. In hot competition, 107 in class, I won 1st and 4th Pen, 1st, 3rd and 4th Pullet, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Cock and 3rd Hen; also Club Special for best Pen, Pullet and Cockerel. If you want the up-to-date kind, write me. Fine breeding or show birds in pairs, trios or pens, properly mated, at prices you can pay. Eggs from my Exhibition Matings will bring you winners. \$2.50 for 15, \$7.00 for 50, or \$12.50 for 100. Columbian Wyandottes—My stock of this variety is strictly first-class. 1st Ckl, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet, at Mo. State Show, Dec., 1905. Eggs \$5 per 15. HENRY C. NOLL, Box A, Dalton, Mo.



Hill Crest White Wyandottes—200 Egg-Laying Strain

Exhibition and Breeding Stook. Eggs and Stook for sale. Book your orders NOW.

C. B. THORNTON, - - Nashville, Tennessee

BEAUTY

UTILITY

Tennessee White Wyandottes

A Strain of Heavy Layers, Bred for Eggs by the Individual Record System

TENNESSEE POULTRY YARDS,

Nashville, Tenn.

To Tell the Laying Hen.

It is customary in England for poultry instruction to be given by lectures in the different towns and small villages. There is, at the very least, one of the poultry experts who can pick out all of the laying hens in a flock by simply looking at the head. This expert's name is Chapin, and Mr. Chapin declares that it is not so much dependent on the shape of the hen's body as to her laying powers as the certain shape of her head, eyes and head feathers. In an excellent layer the eyes are prominent, well set to the front, the head is narrow, alert and set in a certain poise. The head feathers must lay away flat from the comb. Feathers growing up at the side of the comb denote a poor layer.

These poultry lectures are well attended, and people from all around come, bring poultry to ask questions about. But at one meeting in Hampden a sort of a young wag came bringing a hen that had never laid an egg for the family; never was seen on the nest, and he let out a big guffaw when the lecturer, after examining the hen, stated that she was right now laying, and a hen that would produce over one hundred eggs that year. The discussion running into bets, the young farmer, so sure that he would win his stake that she was not laying and never had laid, ordered her killed and dressed in the presence of two veterinarians in the audience as referees. The hen was found full of eggs ready for maturing as fast as possible. Then it came out that the hen had, from the first gone to the barn of the neighbor to lay, and he had appropriated the eggs. And so Chapin was justified.—*Texas Stockman and Farmer.*

Times Have Changed.

Many years ago those who lived on farms were content to have the scrub cow and oxen, the dunghill fowl and the razor-back hog.

He knew of nothing better, and doubtless there was nothing better, considering the attention he gave them. They had been hardened to exposure and no amount of exposure would kill them. The cows and hogs would stand out in the rain and cold, and the fowls would roost in the tops of trees; none of them appeared to be the worse from it, but yet, all of them were but items of expense if all costs were considered during the year. The cows gave but little milk, the hogs were slow to mature and the hens did not lay many eggs.

As time passed and farmers began to study the profitable side of farming, there came a chance and the mongrel gradually gave way to the thoroughbred; cattle, hogs, horses and poultry of today are practically new creations developed to fill a demand for something better than the world had known before.

We wanted better beef, better mutton, better poultry and the thrifty farmer understood the demand, and within a marvelously short time he was able to say, "Now we have what you want."

His cows, horses, sheep and poultry were thoroughbreds, unused to neglect, and filling in every respect the wants of the public, and giving a handsome profit in return for all extra care.

The poultryman began early, and today the old-time barnyard fowl is scarcely known, and in their stead we see the good, modern, fancy fowls, which are carefully looked after, and which are always profitable.—*Home and Farm.*

The American White Orpington Club.

The American White Orpington Club, an organization devoted to the interest and betterment of White Orpington fowls, was organized on February 15th with a membership that comprises nearly all of the prominent breeders of these fowls in the country. The plans that the club has outlined can not help but be of benefit to all White Orpington breeders, and the club wishes to have the name of every breeder of these fowls on their roll of membership. The dues are \$1.00 per year, or \$10.00 life membership. They issue a neat certificate of membership, and has as their officers, breeders of the highest integrity. The officers are: W. L. Davis, President; Dr. U. G. Murrell, Vice-President; F. S. Bullington, Secretary-Treasurer; C. E. Vass, E. L. Cook, Knowles, Young & Co., President and Secretary-Treasurer Executive Committee. State Vice-Presidents are as follows: Mrs. Clara Morrison, Iowa; J. W. Eastes, Illinois; Lester G. Tubbs, Minnesota; Mrs. J. P. Herring, Kentucky; Derr, Shattuck & Co., Michigan; Miss L. J. Campbell, Ohio; J. H. Woltzen, Colorado; Jonas Haynes, New York; H. Gisborne, B. C., Canada; M. F. Delano, Massachusetts.

Those desiring membership, should send in their names, mentioning this paper to the Secretary-Treasurer.

F. S. BULLINGTON,
Box 328. Richmond, Va.

The Dorking Fowl.

In these days when we are hearing so much about our newest and latest manufactured breeds of fowl, I thought perhaps it might please and interest your readers to hear a word or two about the English Dorking, which is one of the oldest and best established breeds of fowl living today.

They first came to special notice in a small town twenty miles south of London called Dorking, and it was in this way they received their name. The town was made famous by these fowls on account of their exceptionally fine flavor as a table fowl, and the five toes on their feet made it always an easy matter to distinguish them whether alive or in the markets.

It has been seventeen years since I got my first fowls of this variety. Previous to this time I had tried a number of different kinds but they all seemed to have failings I could not overcome and each one in turn was discarded. I liked the Brown Leghorn very well but soon found that it was not an easy matter to yard them, and then they were so small for eating and what I thought the worst of all, they would not set. I found some good qualities in the American Dominique, they being good layers and setters, but among their faults I found their color far from my liking. They seemed to have such a cheap calico look compared with the bright silky appearance of the Leghorn, a sort of soot and ashes mixture with no life nor brightness in it.

Among the other breeds I tried was the Silver Duckwing Game and it was from this fowl I got my ideal for color. The white hackles of the male against his pure black breast, I decided at once was the finest combination of colors I had ever seen on any fowl. The most fault I found with these fowls was their disposition to fight and then they laid eggs much too small to suit me. It was about two years later that I was attracted to the Dorking by learning that they were also a large full-bodied fowl. I at once decided to give them a trial and thus the year 1889 was my beginning with the Silver Gray Dorking. In order that it may be well understood just what claims I make for these fowls I think it best to make a list of the items and number them as follows: No. 1. The Dorking will lay as many eggs in one year as other fowls of their size and weight. No. 2. The Dorking has no superior as a mother. No. 3. The Dorking has no superior as a rapid grower. No. 4. The Dorking can not be equalled for a table fowl. No. 5. The Dorking has more flesh in proportion to the size of its bone than any other fowl. No. 6. The Dorking lives longer than most fowls and continues to lay well.

I am aware that there are enough who will simply smile at these claims, but I have a plenty of very good reasons for my belief concerning these fowls and will give a few of them in the same order as the above. No. 1. I had five June hatch pullets that laid me 700 eggs in eight months the count beginning on January 1st, and there was three of the lot wanted to set during the time. No. 2. The Dorking is naturally a very tame and gentle fowl and with its large wings, short legs and broad body they are especially adapted for setting purposes. No. 3. Their tame and gentle disposition also make them an ideal mother. No. 4. I had a cockerel that grew to the weight of 113 ounces in 120 days. Whole broods of these chicks average two pounds and over at two months old and they are always plump and meaty. No. 5. We have often heard the remark, "old tough fowl." A young Dorking is simply delicious and an old one is not tough, but on the contrary tender and fine eating. What I mean by old is three to four years and upwards. Just recently I ate one four years old and the breast meat was so tender I could easily cut it with my fork. No. 6. The Dorking is noticeably free from coarseness in any way and when the great size of their bodies is considered it is plain to see why they carry more flesh than other fowls having bones no larger than they.—*Watson Westfall in Poultry Husbandry.*

There are perhaps no better Scotch Collie breeders in this section of the country than the Biltmore Kennels at Biltmore, N. C. These kennels are run in connection with the noted Biltmore farm, located near Asheville, N. C. J. Robert Livingston, a thorough dog man, is in charge of this department, and buyers may confidently rely on any statement made by him. It is said that the grandparents of one of the Biltmore dogs sold for the surprising sum of \$12,500.00. Their advertisement can be found in this issue of THE HEN.



No. 6; Score 93, Egg Record 197.

A HAPPY COMBINATION For UTILITY, FINE POINTS, PLEASURE BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN of WHITE WYANDOTTES

What we are all after, the ideal combination of heavy layers and prize winners—I've got them

At Knoxville show I won 3rd Cock, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd and 4th Hen, 4th Pen. At Bristol show I won 1st Cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Hen; 2nd Cockerel; 1st and 3rd Pen. Five Heus shown scored 954, 954, 95, 944, 93. Average egg record 197.

Eggs \$2.00 a Setting, \$8.00 per 100

T. L. BAYNE, Russellville, Tenn.

OUR 1906 CATALOGUE OF STANDARD POULTRY SUPPLIES IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

It is filled with valuable information on POULTRY RAISING FOR PROFIT, with illustrations of Incubators, Brooders, Portable Poultry Houses, Poultry Foods, Insecticides, Poultry Remedies and Poultry Appliances; 64 pages in all—with over 100 illustrations. It is yours for the asking.

THE J. M. CONNELLEY CO.
311 Meeting St. CHARLESTON, S. C.



BRED WHITE STAY WHITE
J. LAKE HACKNEY
Box 453, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

At Columbia and Knoxville shows won 26 regular and special premiums, winning all the first at great Knoxville show.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

BILTMORE KENNELS

We Can Advertise RECORD PRICES

One other thing! We can advertise *Satisfied Customers* at the record prices; because—

Several can advertise the first, but few the second with the first. We have record quality

SCOTCH COLLIES

J. ROBT. LIVINGSTON, Supt., :: :: :: :: Biltmore, N. C.

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25 Colleges in 15 States; \$300,000.00 Capital; established 17 years. Diploma from D. P. B. C. represents in business what Harvard's and Yale's represent in literary circles. Three months' instruction under our ORIGI-

NAL and COPYRIGHTED methods are equal to six months elsewhere. Catalogue will convince you that D. P. B. C. is THE BEST. Send for it. We also teach by mail successfully or refund money. Write for prices on Home Study.

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Address J. F. DRAUGHON, Pres., at either place.

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\$35 to \$50 a month
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? Do You Need Any Printing ?
If so, write for samples and prices to
THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn.



Land Being Cleared for Peach Orchards in East Tennessee on Southern Railway.

Prosperous Tennessee.

Never before in its history has Tennessee been blessed with such abundant crops as have been raised this year, nor have the farmers generally been in better financial condition than at present. Good prices have been realized from the sales of farm and garden products, farms have been improved, and the statements of the savings banks throughout East, West, and Middle Tennessee show that the individual deposits have been greatly increased. Business everywhere is in a very satisfactory condition, and all indications favor continued prosperity.

One of the most pleasing and significant facts as to the spirit of progress manifested in all portions of the State is that in various counties the agriculturists are organizing associations, where none have existed heretofore, for the promotion of their interests by better development of their farms, applying the newest ideals in the cultivation of crops, securing quick transportation to the best markets, and obtaining the highest figures possible for their produce.

Co-operation on the part of the farmers has resulted most advantageously in recent years. Wheat, corn, cotton, small fruits, and other products are bringing remunerative prices, and the railroad facilities have been greatly improved in order to meet the ever-increasing demand in near-by markets. Finer grades of live stock are being raised, and in all lines there has been a marked improvement.

That Tennessee leads in agriculture and other branches was fully demonstrated at the World's Fair in St. Louis, where more than one hundred first prizes were awarded to the State and to Tennesseans, a record not equaled by any other State. Tennessee won, and Tennessee intends to win at all other great expositions. The soil of this State is of the most fertile nature, the climate is unsurpassed, the farmers are most progressive, and everything appears to be in their favor.

In all sections of Tennessee the people are manifesting more and more interest in the State Fair to be held at Nashville in October next. They realize the great benefits to follow such an exposition of the resources of all the counties, and are working with a will in its behalf. The educational value of the Fair is thoroughly appreciated, and exhibits are being prepared for display in competition for attractive prizes, and, above all, to advertise the superiority of this State above all others. They have faith in Tennessee and are showing it by their works.

People and Capital Coming South.

M. V. Richards, land and industrial agent of the Southern Railway, in an interview says prospects are very encouraging for a large movement of European people and capital to the South. A party of Canadian capitalists, especially interested in gold mining is now prospecting in the South, and others have purchased lands along the line of the Southern Railway, given prospect of Canadian immigration into the affected territory.

A colony of Swiss is now forming for the purpose of locating in Georgia and there is other immigration of this industrious people into the regions traversed by the Southern Railway.

Mr. Richards also expresses the belief that the campaign his road is starting, looking to the encouragement of live stock raising in the South will result in the raising of a better breed of live stock in this section. Southern farmers are being constantly urged to raise more cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry.—Sentinel.

Safe Shipment of Eggs.

Each egg is first wrapped in paper, then I take a small piece of excelsior, spread it out, and then wrap the egg in it. I then take a light grape or fruit basket which is tight, spread a layer of excelsior over the bottom, then I place each as it is rolled in excelsior, in the basket with the small end downward. When the basket is full, I place another layer over the top, filling the basket level full, then I place a quarter inch wooden lid on the top and then run a wire under the rim at each end, then run the wire up through the lid, give them a twist and press them down; then with a candle and some green wax melted, I drop it all over the wire where it is twisted; then with a steel name stamp I set it down in the wax across the wire. With this sealed package, no expressman will be exchanging rotten store eggs for your fancy eggs. I used his mode of packing last season and I shipped eggs in every direction, all over the country—to California and to Michigan—and had not one solitary complaint.—J. L. Todd in "Nebraska Farmer."

POULTRY FENCING

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

ELWOOD WOVEN WIRE FENCE
POULTRY NETTING, or any kind
of Wire Fencing :: :: :: :: ::

HARDWARE

McClung, Buffat & Buckwell
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BUY THE BEST TO BREED FROM

250 ACRES DEVOTED TO POULTRY

3,000 Select American and Imported Strains. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas. We breed only thoroughbred poultry. Write you wants.

FOX HALL POULTRY FARM

R. F. D. No. 2

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

PEDIGREED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

at PLEASANT VIEW POULTRY FARM

Pure White, High Scoring, Good Lavers, Trap Nest Records. 240 Egg Strain. 500 Young Stock for Sale. Write for free illustrated catalog.

Manufacturer of
SUPERIOR TRAP NESTS
Send for Catalog

J. A. BICKERDIKE
The Trap Nest Man
Box H, MILLERSVILLE, ILL.

Substitute the Hen for the Eagle.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Kansas, said in a report recently:

"The hen; while everything else was going to rack and ruin, she increased and multiplied; she supported herself and the family too. The very insects which would have despoiled the farm she fattened upon, laying her daily egg—the blessed egg that took the place of beef and milk, mutton and pork—and in good time, after all these services, surrendered her toothsome body to the cause of humanity. I am in favor of making the hen a national issue. Let us discard from our coat of arms the eagle and put a cock rampant and a hen couchant, with a golden field emblazoned with eggs and the motto: 'We keep the pot boiling and don't you forget it.'"

Keeping Free From Disease.

If you would have healthy fowls, see that they have a plentiful supply of water, and enough grit to enable them to grind up well all that goes into the gizzard.

When the droppings of the birds show indications of cholera, try putting a small lump of copperas (about the size of a hickory nut) into a quart of drinking water. It is also a good disinfectant.

In the rush of summer work, we often neglect the poultry on the farm. The hens help themselves to the grain that is handy and abundant, eat more than they need, and the result is that a number suddenly die of apoplexy.

Weaned chicks are often neglected, and roost on the floor of the coop, where they breathe the air from droppings that have not been removed for weeks. During a damp season the odor becomes very offensive, enough so to cause sick and weakly fowls.

Before the barn was made chicken-proof, the head of the house kept barrels of charcoal in it for the use of the swine. Every evening when I went to gather the eggs, I found one or more hens in the barrels picking and hunting the small bits of charcoal. I concluded it must be a health producer, for I never had healthier hens than at that time.—Fannie M. Wood in *Farm Journal*.

A Modest Trust Buster.

The egg trust had until recently in cold storage about sixty million eggs which it could not dispose of at any price.

The trust paid 18½ cents per dozen for these eggs, which now represent a loss of millions of dollars.

Consequently the egg trust finds itself irreparably busted.

By whom?

By the Hen, gentle reader—the fickle, pusillanimous, insignificant Hen.

The Hen has wrought the doom of the trust with her little fresh egg.

The collective Hen of the country, who during the long winter months has been on a strike, has now figuratively signed the scale and gone back to work. She has started to lay as one Hen.

Fresh eggs are pouring into the market in thousands of dozens right hot from the nest.

They are retailing at 9 and 10 cents per dozen in many cities.

Who would pay 18½ cents for cold storage eggs when fresh, unchilled hen fruit may be bought in the open market for 10 cents per dozen? We answer, "Nobody except a collector of antiques."

All praise to the American Hen! She is a patriot. She does not believe in taxation without representation. With her fresh egg she has hit the egg trust a solar plexus punch and knocked it out.

These sixty millions of cold storage eggs which the trust now has on its hands are a monument to the Hen industry.

The present low price of eggs places them within the reach of the masses. Less than a month ago only the idle rich man could afford to wear an omelette boutonniere on the lapel of his coat. Now the humble workingman can wear one.

Long lay the hen.—*Boston Post*.

**BOOKKEEPING
AND SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL
BOOKLET**

Knoxville Business College

Address Dept. 16. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each one having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of the HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal), to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers and we will mail you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES, beautiful colors, size 15x20 inches. Address: THE HOME MONTHLY 20 North William St., New York.



White Plymouth Rocks

(EXCLUSIVELY)

I have hatched off as many chicks as I can well take care of, and will sell eggs the balance of the season at \$2.00 per setting. Now is your chance to get some good eggs for little money. A fine lot of youngsters coming on and getting ready for the Fall shows and will as usual take their share of the ribbons as they have always done.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Green Grove Fruit & Poultry Farm

GEO. DARWIN, Proprietor

FARLEY, ALABAMA

P



ain

Dr. Miles'

Anti-Pain Pills

Cure Headache

Almost instantly, and leave no bad effects. They also relieve every other pain, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pain, Sciatica, Backache, Stomach ache, Ague Pains, Pains from injury, Bearing-down pains, Indigestion, Dizziness, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

P



ills

Prevent

All-Aches

By taking one or two Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when you feel an attack coming on. You not only avoid suffering, but the weakening influence of pain upon the system. If nervous, irritable and cannot sleep, take a tablet on retiring or when you awaken. This soothing influence upon the nerves brings refreshing sleep.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

All Grain-No Grit

Absolutely free from dirt or chaff and a written signed guarantee of Purity and Satisfaction—That's what the Dealer or Consumer gets when he buys

CORNO HEN FEED

...and...

CORNO CHICK FEED

AS A STARTER

We offer three 100-sacks of either or a combination of the two at a price, exclusive of middle men's profits, with freight to *your station* added. We do not name this price nor make a general *trial offer price*, because we don't know your station. All published *trial offer prices* are *exorbitant* because they are based on the highest rate point reached by the advertising medium in use, thus being grossly unfair to the larger proportion of those who purchase these trial offers. Send us a postal and we will name your best price at *your station, not at a station 500 miles farther on.*

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Corno Mills Co.

MAKERS OF

THE FEED THAT IS ALL FEED

East St. Louis, Illinois

Mitchellized Chickens.

At the national stock yards, at East St. Louis, chickens lead a life of luxury. It is not for them to scratch in the dirt for worms and run eagerly after corn. They are placed, as it were, under the Weir Mitchell treatment. They live chiefly on a milk diet, and are carefully excluded from any undue excitement. Two meals are given them daily and after each meal the house is darkened, that nothing may interfere with their nap. The food given is a careful preparation of buttermilk, ground cereals and ground meats.

To insure impartiality, large quantities are prepared at a time. To each bird is allotted a certain amount. Attached to the feeding stand is a rubber tube, which is pushed through the coop; next chicken after chicken is taken out and fed, inserting a rubber tube into each beak. When the chickens become accustomed to this, they open their mouths eagerly for the nursing bottle, as the feeder passes from one to the other. After twenty-one days of this diet, the pamper-fowls are usually ready to go down the elevator to the killing department. It is asserted that chickens that have been fattened by this process are equally tender all over when they reach the table—that the drum stick is as toothsome as the breast. This elaborate plant has a capacity for 12,000 birds at a time.—"Country Life in America."

Profit in Sheep.

In May, 1905, W. R. Locker, of Renegar, was in Huntsville and bought 50 head of sheep, which cost him \$1.40 each—\$70 for the lot. During the following year he sold the bucks and weathers, reducing the flock to ewes. In May, 1906, he sold wool from them to the value of \$71.40, and Redd & Bedwell paid him \$189.90 for lambs. He now has 36 ewes and 6 lambs left, which are worth more than the original flock. He kept them on twenty acres of pasture.

Mr. Locker's experience is that of every farmer in the county who engages in sheep raising, and whether on a big or little scale, the balance is invariably on the right side of the ledger. With the knowledge that it is the most lucrative line in which the agriculturist can engage, with our superior climate and luxuriant, nutritious grass, the wonder is that every farm in the county does not have on it every head that can be handled. There should be 500,000 at least in the county, and the people will not be taking the opportunity nature holds out to them until they yearly raise them in such quantities. When it is done the people will profit to an extent never dreamed.

Fifty sheep gave Mr. Locker a profit of \$300 in a year on a \$70 investment, counting the returns from the bucks and weathers. At the same ratio, the profit on 500,000 would be \$3,000,000. The possibilities in sheep are amazing.—Fayetteville Observer.

Shortening the Moulting.

The poultry department of the California experimental station is engaged in making tests with the object of shortening the moulting season of laying fowls. The plan seems to be a good deal along the lines of the Van Dresser method of very light feeding followed by heavy feeding, but in California they have tried changing the character of the food also. When wishing to stop the egg laying and bring on moulting they reduce the supply of nitrogenous food, including meat, middlings, etc., about one-half. This plan stops egg-laying and the hens go to moulting. In about a month, it is claimed, the moulting process is all finished. The ordinary plan of feeding is then resumed and the hen begins to lay early in the fall. The results in detail have not yet been given out, but in view of the rather unsatisfactory average of experience with the Van Dresser method there is room for doubt whether the artificial moulting plan will result in much practical gain.

Eggs in the Market.

This practice of sending questionable eggs to market is a bad one, and means a serious loss to the farmer in the course of a year. The price of eggs all over the country is lowered each day by the number of stale and dirty eggs sent to the country stores. In the Chicago market each day are sold four grades of eggs; the shrinkage allowed for cracked and bad eggs per case on the first grade is one-half dozen; on the fourth grade four dozen eggs to the case of thirty dozen. It is certain that the packers do not stand this loss. Like the rain it falleth on the just and on the unjust, on the man who takes everything in the shape of an egg to market and the man who markets only strictly fresh eggs.—"Wallace's Farmer."

CAPON TOOLS



CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use **PILLING CAPONIZING SETS**. Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c, Cape Worm Extractor 25c, French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free. G. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

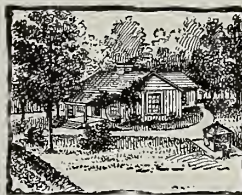
LOOK HERE

I will send free to any reader of this paper, formula for clearing lice and mites from poultry and poultry houses; also for clearing bed bugs and roaches from dwellings. Best on earth, and a self-addressed stamped envelope brings it by return mail.

H. GOODWIN

720 Central Ave.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.



\$400 BUYS A FARM IN VIRGINIA Complete.

With comfortable new three-room cottage like Cut. These 25 acre poultry, fruit and vegetable farms are only two miles from Waverly, Va., a modern little town on the N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Climate, water and markets for produce cannot be excelled. Write for further information and for lists and booklets showing farms and plantations from \$10 per acre up. F. H. LABAUME, Agri. & Ind. Agent, Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 42, Roanoke, Va.



DAVIS BARRED ROCKS

Fine Lot of Youngsters and Yearling Breeders for Sale.

WILL WIN FOR YOU as they have for me the past 10 years

B. S. DAVIS CHARLOTTE, N. C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

White and Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, extra choice, \$1.50 for 15. From prize-winning pens, \$2.00 for 15. Eggs for incubation, \$5.00 per 100.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES; Satisfaction Guaranteed

WHITE OAK FARM

Dr. W. B. HARDMAN, Prop.

COMMERCE, GA.

Advertise in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

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TWELVE HOURS QUICK-
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For speed, comfort and courteous
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ADAMS BROS.

Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Single Comb White and Brown Leg-
horns. Best Strains. Eggs \$1.50 per
settin, \$5.00 per 100.
Duroc Jersey Red and Poland China
Hogs. Write for prices.

BRISTOL, VA.-TENN.

Show Dates Claimed

The attention of secretaries of the coming
fall shows is called to the following dates. If
any errors are found they will please report
the same to this office for correction.

Columbia Fair, Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 25-
27, 1906. J. Howard Sledd, Judge; R. S. Hop-
kins, Secretary.

Interstate Fair Association, Lynchburg, Va.,
Oct. 2-5, 1906. F. A. Lovelock, Secretary.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., Oct.
8-13, 1906. John A. Murkin, Jr., Superintend-
ent Poultry Department; J. Howard Sledd, R.
E. Jones, Judges.

Alamance County Fair, Burlington, N. C.
W. Luther Cates, Secretary Poultry Depart-
ment; J. Howard Sledd, Judge. Oct. 2 to 5.

Georgia State Fair, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10-20,
1906. Frank Welden, Secretary.

North Georgia Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock
Association, Dalton, Ga., Oct. 16-20, 1906. L.
D. Routt, Secy.; McCamy, Judge.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 22-27, 1906. N. L.
Hutchison, Judge; J. C. Adams, Secy.

Augusta, Ga., Poultry, Pigeon, Belgian Hare
and Pet Stock Club. Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1906.
Dr. J. Howard Sledd and Dr. S. T. Lea,
Judges; J. W. Killingsworth, Secretary.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 5-10, 1906. J. F. Mc-
Kay, Secy.

New London, Ia., Nov. 20-23, 1906. F. L.
Clawson, Secretary; W. S. Russell, Judge.

Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, Co-
lumbia, Tenn., Nov. 27-30. R. S. Hopkins,
Secretary; F. J. Marshall and W. F. Maury,
Judges.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1906.
O. W. Iiten, Secretary; F. H. Shellabarger,
W. S. Russell, U. J. Shanklin, Judges.

Parsons, Kas., Dec. 3-8, 1906. C. S. Forcum,
Secretary; Adam Thompson, Judge.

Philmont, N. Y., Dec. 4-7, 1906. G. J.
Anderson, Secretary.

Montezuma, Ia., Dec. 4-7, 1906. J. D.
Smith, Secretary; J. L. Ladd, Judge.

Dowagiac, Mich., Dec. 5-8, 1906. J. L.
Bilderback, Secretary; Frank Travis, Judge.

Vilisca, Ia., Dec. 5-8, 1906. F. M. Childs,
Secretary; W. S. Russell, Judge.

Alabama Poultry & Pet Stock Association,
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 5-10. Dr. Elwyn Bal-
lard, Secretary; Chas. McClave and Eugene
Sites, Judges.

Monroe Poultry & Pet Stock Association,
Monroe, La., Dec. 6-8, 1906. E. S. Eby, Sec-
retary; H. W. Blanks, Judge.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Dec. 7-13, 1906. Chas.
Behrend, Jr., Secretary; J. A. Tucker, H. Van-
slov, Judges.

Mount Vernon, Ohio. Second week Decem-
ber. Geo. H. Brown, Secretary; Ira C. Keller,
Judge.

McCallsburg, Ia., Dec. 11-14, 1906. E. P.
Pierce, Secretary; J. L. Todd, Judge.

Temple, Texas, Dec. 11-14, 1906. Mrs. W.
E. Matthews, Secretary; H. B. Savage, Judge.

East Tennessee Poultry Association, Knox-
ville, Tenn., Dec. 11-14, 1906. J. Lake Hack-
ney, Secretary; F. J. Marshall, Chas. McClave,
Judges.

Platte County Poultry and Stock Association,
Columbus, Neb., Dec. 4-7, 1906. P. J. Mc-
Caffrey, Secy.

Jackson, Mich., Dec. 4 to 7, 1906. C. W.
Kroosz, Secretary; James A. Tucker, Sharp
Batterfield, F. W. Travis, Judges.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 18-21, 1906. N. L. Hutch-
ison, Judge; E. R. Hayssen, Secy.

Bureau Co. Poultry Association, Princeton,
Ill., Dec. 12 to 15, 1906. Chas. McClave, J.
M. Rapp, Judges; Frank R. Bryant, Secretary.

Lorimor, Ia., Dec. 13-15, 1906. Geo. Loch-
rie, Secretary; F. H. Shellabarger, Judge.

Charleston Poultry Association, Charleston,
S. C., Nov. 5-10. T. J. McCarty, Secretary;
F. J. Marshall and Geo. O. Brown, Judges.

McConnellsville, Ohio, Dec. 18-21, 1906.
Frank Sheridan, Secretary; T. E. Orr, Judge.

Mobile Poultry Breeders Association, Mobile,
Ala., Dec. 18-21, 1906. Edw. R. Hayssen, Sec-
retary; N. L. Hutchison, Judge.

Dunlap, Ia., Dec. 26-29, 1906. E. R. Cad-
well, Secretary; Geo. D. Holden, Judge.

Gordonville, Mo., Dec. 31, 1906, to Jan. 3,
1907. D. T. Heimlich, Judge; G. S. Summers,
Secretary.

Greenfield, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1906, Jan. 5,
1907. Lee W. Devoss, Secretary; D. J. Lam-
bert, Judge.

Macomb, Ill., Jan. 7-10, 1907. A. L. Moore,
Secretary; Pierce, McClave, Tucker, Fite and
Heyl, Judges.

Monroe Poultry Association, Monroe, N. C.
T. P. Dillon, Secretary. Jan. 8-11, 1907. Geo.
O. Brown and Geo. W. Mean, Judges.

Enid, Okla., Jan. 8-12, 1907. Fred Roy
Ziller, Secretary; C. A. Emry, Judge.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 8-12, 1907. F. J.
Marshall, Judge; — Secretary.



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\$25.00 FOR FOUR PULLETS is what
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Elgin, O., Poultry Association. Jan. 1 to 5, 1907. F. H. Shellabarger, Judge; W. N. Britton, Secretary.

North Carolina Poultry Association, Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 8-11, 1907. J. S. Jeffreys, Secy.; W. C. Denny, Judge.

Greenville Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Greenville, S. C., Jan. 15-18, 1906. W. G. McDavid, Secy.

Oak Harbor, Ohio. Jan. 15-18, 1907. N. H. Blecker, Secretary; Chas. E. Cram, Judge.

Tennessee State Show, Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 14-18, 1907. F. J. Marshall, C. H. Denny, Hansen, Judges. J. A. Murkin, Jr., Secretary.

Scranton, Pa. Jan. 14-19, 1907. A. W. Close, Secretary; Drevenstedt, Pierce and Stanton, Judges.

Charlotte Poultry Association, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 14-19, 1907. W. B. Alexander, Secretary; G. O. Brown, Judge.

Worcester, Mass. Jan. 23-26, 1907. Fred Midgley, Secretary.

Piedmont Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 23-29, 1907. F. L. Mixon, Secretary; F. J. Marshall, Judge.

Springfield, Ohio. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. Albert Seitz, Secretary; Ira C. Keller, Judge.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. G. R. Cooper, Secretary; Tucker & Campbell, Judges.

Oshkosh, Wis. Feb. 1-7, 1907. J. F. Irvine, Secretary; Chas. McClave, J. A. Tucker, Judges.

Greenfield Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Association, Greenfield, Tenn. Dates not given. Silas L. Johnson, Secretary; R. E. Jones, Judge.

Chattanooga Poultry Association, Chattanooga, Tenn. W. F. Maury, Secretary; Geo. O. Brown, Judge. Dec. 12-15, 1906.

Georgia-Carolina Fair, Augusta, Ga., Oct. 29th-Nov. 3rd. J. W. Killingsworth, Sect. Ravenue, Ohio, Dec. 19 to 24, 1906. H. A. Beck, Secretary; J. E. Gault, Judge.

Lima, Ohio, Jan. 2 to 5, 1907. Ed. Helsner, Secretary; Judges J. E. Gault and C. E. Cram. Sidney, Ohio, Jan. 8 to 12, 1907. Earl Lee, Secretary; Judges J. E. Gault and C. E. Cram.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 24 to 28, 1907. A. T. Baker, Secy.; Judges J. E. Gault and others.

Atlanta Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Dates and judges not settled. H. F. Reils, Secretary.

Florida Poultry Association. Mrs. W. H. Miller, Wauchula, Fla., Secretary.

Bristol Poultry Association, Bristol, Tenn. J. C. Adams, President.

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DO IT NOW—Place your orders with C. B. Campbell, Asheville, N. C., if you want eggs for hatching from the best there is in Buff or Brown Leghorns. \$1.00 per setting. Worth double the money. A few birds for sale at a bargain. 28

S. C. BUFF Leghorns—At Lake Geneva won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special for highest scoring bird. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. John Rosenow, Elkhorn, Wis. 28

SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain direct. Bred to lay. None better. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30. W. H. Fulenwider, Asheville, N. C. tf

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WYCKOFF'S S. C. W. Leghorns for sale—March hatched cockerels at less than half price, 50 cents each. Mrs. L. F. Strange, Guthrie, Ky. 30

FOR SALE—Single Comb Brown Leghorns from prize winners, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write wants. J. F. Hallmark, Route 4, Oneonta, Ala. 33

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S. C. BUFF Orpingtons for sale; 3rd prize cockerel at Nashville, 1906, and four yearling hens, reasonably cheap. Good cockerels, 75c and \$1.00 each. Mrs. W. A. Gibbon, Arlington, Tennessee. 28

PIGEONS

PIGEONS—Fine Homers, from the very best Squab breeding strain, \$1.00 per pair; two pairs \$1.50, at the White Hill Poultry Farm, C. J. Lawson, Mgr., Route 7, Cleveland, Tenn. 29

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NOTICE—In order to more thoroughly introduce myself as a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, will sell eggs for hatching assorted from all four of my pens at 75c per 15, not over two settings to any one order. Good until October 1st, 1906. After July 1st will have 20 breeding hens at \$1.00 and two cocks at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. After September 1st will have 300 youngsters for sale, and can please you for breeding stock or show birds. Give me a chance. C. H. Dozier, Marion, Ala. 28

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BARRED Plymouth Rocks (exclusively); choice, healthy, farm raised cockerels at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carlisle Poultry Farm, Dublin, Texas. 28

THOMPSON Ringlet Rocks, cockerels and pullets for sale, both light and dark mating, also S. C. W. Orpington cockerels. Write J. H. Worley, Mercer, Pa. 33

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Fine pure bred White Plymouth Rocks. I have never had my birds scored but they are fine. 15 eggs 75c. J. W. Parker, Meadow Vine, Va. 27

McCULLOUGH'S Barred, White and Buff Rocks are well known. They have few equals and no superiors. They are bred from America's best strains and will reproduce themselves. They will surely produce winners. They are noted for good shape, size, color, combs, legs, eyes, beaks, etc. Eggs from truly exhibition matings \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 30

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RHODE Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb. Prize stock, correct color and shape. Extra fine layers. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. See our ad. in The Hen. West Durham Poultry Farm, West Durham, N. C. 32

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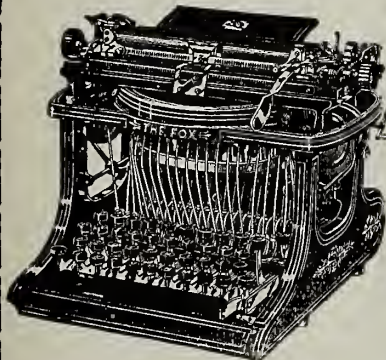
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Some very fine Barred and White Cockerels for sale at half price if taken at once.

Eggs from best pens Barred and White Rocks \$2.50 for 15. All other eggs \$1.50

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Barred Rocks, 1st and 3rd Pullet and special for best Pullet in show.

White Rocks, 1st and 3rd Cockerels, 2nd and 3rd Pullet, 2nd Hen and 2nd pen.

Also 3rd Hen at Nashville, Tenn.

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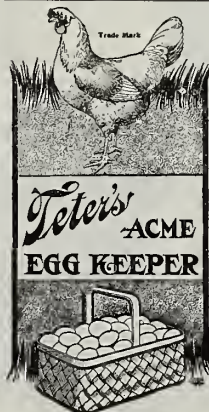
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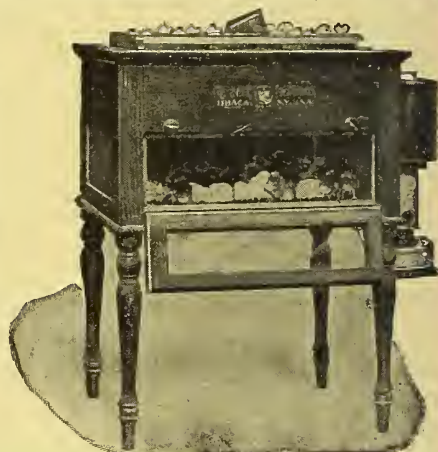
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